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## Select Poetry.

[From the Atlantic Monthly.]

### THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

Oh, that last day in Lucknow fort!
We knew that it was the last,
That the enemy's lines crept cautiously on,
And the end was coming fast.

To yield to that foe was worse than death,
And the men and we all worked on;
It was one day more of smoke and roar,
And then it would all be done.

There was one of us, a corporal's wife,
A fair, young, gentle thing,
Wasted with fever and the siege,
And her mind was wandering.

She lay on the ground, in her Scottish plaid,
And I took her head on my knee;
"When my father comes hame frae the pleugh," she said,
"Oh! then please wauken me."

She slept like a child on her father's floor,
In the flecking of wood-pine shade,
When the house-dog sprawls by the open door,
And the mother's wheel is staid.

It was smoke and roar and powder stench,
And hopelessly waiting for death;
And the soldier's wife, like a full-tired child,
Seemed scarce to draw her breath.

I sank to sleep and I had my dream
Of an English village lane
And wall and garden—but one wild scream
Brought me back to the roar again.

There Jessie Brown stood listening
Till a sudden gladness broke
All over her face, and she caught my hand
And drew me near as she spoke:—

"The Highlanders! oh! dinna ye hear,
The slogan far awa!
It's the grandest of them a'.

"God bless the bonny Highlanders!
We're saved! we're saved!" she cried,
And fell on her knees; and thanks to God
Flowed forth like a full flood tide.

Along the battery-line her cry
Has fallen among the men,
And they started back—they were there to die,
But was life so near them then!

They listened for life; the rattling fire
Far off and the far off roar,
Were all; and the colonel shook his head,
And they turned to their guns once more.

But Jessie said, "The slogan's done,
But dinna ye hear it noo,
*The Campbells are comin'*! It's no a dream,
Our succors hae broken through!"

We heard the roar and the rattle afar,
But the pipes we could not hear;
So the men plied their work of hopeless war
And knew that the end was near.

It was not long ere it made its way—
A shrilling, ceaseless sound;
It was no noise from the strife afar,
Or the sappers under ground.

*It was* the pipes of the Highlanders!
And now they played *Auld Lang Syne*;
It came to our men like the voice of God,
And they shouted along the line.

And they wept and shook one aurther's hands,
And the women sobbed in a crowd;
And every one knelt down where he stood,
And we all thanked God aloud.

That happy time; when we welcomed them,
The men put Jessie first;
And the general gave her his hand, and cheers
Like a storm, from the soldiers burst.

And the pipers' ribbons and tartans streamed,
Marching round and round our line;
And our joyful cheers were broken with tears,
As the pipe played *Auld Lang Syne*.

## A KENTUCKY ANECDOTE.

A SOUTHERN gentleman owned a slave, a very intelligent fellow, who was a Universalist.

On one occasion he illustrated the intellectual character of his religion in the following manner:

A certain slave had obtained a license of the Baptists to preach. He was holding forth in the presence of many of his colored brethren at one time, when he undertook to describe the process of Adam's creation. Said he, 'When God made Adam, He stoop down, scrape up a little dirt, wet it a little, warm it in He hands, and squeeze it in de right shape, and den lean it up against de fence to dry——'

'Top dere!' said our Universalist darkey; 'you say dat are de fustus man eber made?'

'Sartin!' said the preacher.

'Den,' said the other, "jes tell a feller whar dat ar fence come from!'

'Hush,' said the preacher; 'two more questions like dat would spile all de feology in the world.'

☞A question has been raised in one of our law courts, whether a blind man can be made liable for a bill payable at sight.

A MERR.—A thing that holds a young lady's hand without squeezing it.

## Miscellaneous.

### COLONEL CRICKLEY'S HORSE.

I have never been able to ascertain the cause of the quarrel between the Crickleys and the Drakes. They have lived within a mile of each other in Illinois for five years; and from their first acquaintance, there has been a mutual feeling of dislike between the two families.

One evening Mr. Drake, the elder, was returning home, with his 'pocket full of rocks' from Chicago, whither he had been to dispose of a load of grain. Sam Barston was with him on the wagon, and as they approached the grove which intervened between them and Mr. Drake's house, he observed to his companion:

'What a beautiful shot Col. Crickley's old roan is, over yonder?'

'Hang it!' muttered old Drake, 'so it is.'

The horse was standing under some trees about twelve rods from the road.

Involuntarily, Drake stopped his team. He glanced furtively around, then with a queer smile the old hunter took up his rifle from the bottom of the wagon, and raising it to his shoulder, drew a sight on the Colonel's horse.

'Beautiful!' muttered Drake, lowering his rifle with the air of a man resisting a powerful temptation. 'I could drop old Roan so easy!'

'Shoot!' suggested Sam Barston, who loved fun in any shape.

'No, no, 'twouldn't do,' said the old hunter, glancing cautiously around him again.

'I won't tell,' said Sam.

'Wall, I won't shoot this time, any way, tell or no tell. The horse is too nigh. If he was fifty rods off instead of twelve, so there'd be a bare possibility of mistaking him for a deer, I'd let fly. As it is, I'd give the Colonel five dollars for a shot.'

At that moment the Colonel himself stepped from behind a big oak, not half a dozen paces distant, and stood before Mr. Drake.

'Well, why don't you shoot?'

The old man stammered out some words in confusion.

'That's you, Colonel? I—I was tempted to, I declare! And as I said, I'll give you a 'V' for one pull.'

'Say an 'X' and it's a bargain!'

Drake felt of his rifle, and looked at old Roan.

'How much is the horse wuth?' he muttered in Sam's ear.

'About fifty dollars.'

'Gad, Colonel, I'll do it. Here's your 'X!'"

The Colonel took and pocketed the money, muttering, 'hanged if I thought you'd take me up.'

With his rifle, under the wagon, and drew a close sight at old Roan. Sam Barton chuckled. The Colonel put his hands before his face and chuckled too.

'Crack!' went the rifle. The hunter tore out a horrid oath, which I will not repeat. Sam was astonished. The Colonel laughed. Old Roan never stirred.

Drake stared at his rifle with a face as black as Othello's.

'What's the matter with you, hey? Fust time you ever sarved me such a trick, I swan.'

And Drake loaded the piece with great indignation and wrath.

'People said you'd lost your knack o' shooting,' observed the Colonel, in a cutting tone of satire.

'Who said so? It's a lie!' thundered Drake. 'I can shoot—'

'A horse at ten rods! ha! ha!'

Drake was livid.

'Look here, Colonel, I can't stand that!' he began.

'Never mind, the *horse* can,' sneered the Colonel. 'I'll risk you.'

Grinding his teeth, Drake produced another ten dollar bill.

'Here,' he growled, 'I'm bound to have another shot, any way.'

'Crack away,' said the Colonel, pocketing the note.

Drake *did* crack away—with deadly aim, too—but the horse did not mind the bullet in the least. To the rage and unutterable astonishment of the hunter, old Roan looked him right in the face, as if he rat her liked the fun.

'Drake,' cried Sam, 'you're drunk! A horse at a dozen rods—oh, my eye!'

'Just shut your mouth, or I'll shoot you!' thundered the excited Drake.

'The bullet was hollow, I'll swear. The man lies that says I can't shoot. Last week I cut off a goose's head at fifty rods, and I can do it again. Colonel, you can laugh, but I'll bet now, thirty dollars, I can bring down old Roan at one shot.'

The wager was readily accepted. The stakes were placed in Sam's hands. Elated with the idea of winning back his two tens, and making a ten into the bargain, Drake carefully selected a perfect ball, and even buckskin patch, and loaded the rifle.

It was now nearly dark, but the old hunter boasted of being able to shoot a bat on the wing by starlight, and without hesitation he drew a clear sight on old Roan's head.

A minute later Drake was driving through the grove, the most enraged, the most desperate of men. His rifle, innocent victim of ire, lay with broken stock in the bottom of the wagon. Sam Barston was too much frightened to laugh. Meanwhile the gratified Colonel was rolling on the ground convulsed with mirth, and old Roan was standing undisturbed under the trees.

When Drake reached home, his two sons discovering his ill-humor, and the mutilated condition of his rifle stock, hastened to arouse his spirits with news, which they were sure would make him dance with joy.

'Clear out!' growled the old man. 'I don't want to hear any news; get away or I'll knock one of you down.'

'But, father, it's such a trick played off on the Colonel.'

'On the Colonel!' cried the old man, beginning to be interested. 'Gad, if you've played the Colonel a trick, let's hear it.'

'Well, father, Jed and I this afternoon went out for deer—'

'Hang the deer, come to the trick!'

'Couldn't find any deer, but thought we must shoot something; so Jed banged away at the Colonel's old Roan—shot him dead!'

'Shot old Roan!' thundered the hunter. 'Jed did you shoot the Colonel's old hoss?'

'I didn't do anything else.'

'And then,' paused Jed, confident the joke part must please his father, 'Jim and I propped the horse up, and tied his head back with a cord and left him standing under the tree, just as he was alive. Ha! ha! Fancy the Colonel going to catch him! Ho! ho! wa'nt it a joke?'

Old Drake's head fell on his breast. He felt of his empty pocket-book, and looked at his rifle. Then, in a rueful tone, he whispered to the boy:

'It's a joke! But if you ever tell of it—or if you do, Sam Barston—I'll skin you alive! *I've* been shooting at that dead horse half an hour at ten dollars a shot.'

At that moment Sam fell into the gutter.—Sam had laughed himself almost to death.

### AN UNLUCKY MUSICIAN.

John Phœnix recently saw on board a railroad train a boy with an accordeon. Of this John thus speaks:

"It was after eleven o'clock; the train had passed New Brunswick, and the passengers were trying to sleep, (ha! ha!) when the boy entered. He was a seedy youth, with a seal skin cap, a singulary dirty face a gray jacket of the ventilating order, and a short but very remarkable broad pair of "corduroys." He wore an enormous bag or haversack about his neck, and held in his hand that most infernal and detestable instrument, the accordeon. I despise that instrument of music. They pull the music out of it, and it comes forth struggling and reluctant, like a cat drawn by the tail from an ashhole, or a squirrel pulled shrieking from a hollow log with a ramrod. The unprincipled boy commenced pulling at this thing, and horrified us with the most awful version of "Old Dog Tray" that I ever listened to. Then he walked round the car, and standing close to the stove, which was red hot—the night being cold—he essayed to pull out "Pop Goes the Weasel," when suddenly pop went the boy; he dropped the accordeon, burst into tears, and clapping his hands behind him, executed a frantic dance, accompanied by yells of the most agonizing character. I saw it all, and felt grateful to a retributive Providence. He had stood too near the stove, and his corduroys were in a blaze a few inches below the [illegible] got on fire the conductor got him out, and a sweet and ineffable calm came over me. I realized that "whatever is, is right," and fell into a deep and happy sleep."

### A FEW THOUGHTS FOR INFIDELS.

Infidels inform us that the Bible is a bundle of inconsistencies, fabricated by men. Admitting this to be true, the Bible was certainly written by men who were endowed with great wisdom and righteousness, whose inconsistencies of men in general, have in all ages of the Christian era, tended to promote "peace on earth and good will toward men."

There is nothing in the commands and precepts of the Bible, which if carefully observed and obeyed, would conflict in the least, with man's highest good in the things of this world. Then why should the Bible, which is so friendly to man in its spirit and teachings, be trampled under foot and discarded? It was the spirit of the Bible that fired the hearts and strung the nerves of our Revolutionary fathers, and made them successful in hurling from them the yoke of British tyranny, and in planting on American soil the standard of civil and religious liberty. And it was by the spirit of the Bible that they were guided in framing our national constitution, in which instrument is guarantied to us the inalienable right to "life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—a right which is indispensable to the prosperity of nations as well as individuals. Yet, could infidels persuade all men to believe as they believe, that the Scriptures are not inspired, and deny the divine origin of Christianity, and thus remove from the public mind all fear of a future retribution for sin, it would not be long until the flag of freedom would cease to wave over America, and be trampled in blood beneath the feet of outlaws, civil war reigning throughout our now happy land, sweeping away all traces of a republican government, leaving no standard of justice and mercy. Go back, if you please, to the time when infidelity reigned over France, if you wish to know what men will do when there is no fear of God before their minds—no faith in the Bible—no dread of future punishment for sin.

If what I have said be true, the infidel should be regarded as the worst enemy to our government and free institutions and unworthy of the name of an American citizen. Whether the Bible be of God or man, it is our only safe guide to lasting prosperity and happiness, and this fact is the strongest evidence that the Bible is really the word of God.—*Connersville Times*.

ADOPTED CITIZENS.—John Mitchell, in his lecture on "The Duties of European Refugees," held distinctly that, unless adopted as citizens, refugees have no right to involve or imperil their asylum or refuge-land, and that if adopted as citizens their duties are precisely the same—neither more nor less—as those of citizens native born; and that all acts or manifestations unbecoming the citizen, in regard to domestic affairs or foreign relations, are equally unbecoming the adopted citizen. This is sound and timely doctrine, and we regard it as a good omen that its utterance was warmly cheered.

☞Accomplishments and ornamental learning are sometimes acquired at the expense of usefulness.—The tree which grows the tallest, and is most thickly clothed with leaves, is not the bearer, but rather the contrary.

### SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM HOPKINS,

*In the Democratic State Convention.*

Hon. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington county, rose to address the convention, saying:

Mr. President—As I do not intend to participate in the discussion of these resolutions I desire to make a few remarks explanatory of my position in this convention. The Democratic convention of my county passed a resolution disapproving of the President's Kansas policy; they afterwards appointed me one of the delegates to this convention with a full knowledge of my sentiments. I stated to that convention that if I would be expected to unite in a vote of censure on Mr. Buchanan in regard to any portion of his policy, they had better select another agent. A resolution was then offered to instruct the delegates to carry out in the State Convention the sentiments expressed in the resolution of disapproval.

I then stated to the convention that if the resolution should be adopted, I would resign upon the spot, for I would suffer political martyrdom before I would unite in a vote of censure upon a man to whom I had been devoted all my life, when I believed that in all his acts he was governed by the purest motives and a desire to promote the best interests of the country. After considerable discussion, a motion to adjourn was carried by a large majority for the avowed purpose of defeating the resolution of instruction. And now, Mr. President, I trust that I will be pardoned for making an allusion to the distinguished statesman who now occupies the Presidential chair. In view of the relations which have subsisted between us, it seems to me, that it would not be improper that I should do so. Almost a quarter of a century ago, in this very hall, I voted for James Buchanan for United States Senator. It was in 1834, the first time he was elected. I also voted for him subsequently for the same position. My native county instructed for him every time his name was mentioned in connection with the office he now holds with so much honor to himself as well as to his country. I voted for him in two State and two National Conventions, and there has never been an hour since the first suggestion of his name in that connection, that I would not rather have seen him President than any other living man. These are my feelings to-day. Is it any wonder then, that if I found myself in a position of antagonism with one to whom I had been so long devoted, and in whose patriotism and statesmanship I had such unbounded confidence, that I should pause before taking ground against any leading measure [illegible] complication was first presented, I could not see, eye to eye with the President, as his annual message was interpreted by the central organ, the Washington *Union*. I am free to confess, that I have always believed, and do now believe, that the whole constitution ought to have been submitted to the people of Kansas, for their approval or rejection. I admit, however, the correctness of the President's position, when he says, that the convention was not bound by the *terms* of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, to submit to an election, the whole constitution. But, still, I maintain that they ought, in obedience to public sentiment, as well as to the President's expressed desire, to have submitted the constitution to a popular vote of those to be governed by it. This, I think, would have been in consonance with the spirit of the organic act. The President clearly indicated a desire and belief that this submission should be made, when he told Gov. Walker, in his instructions, that when the constitution should be submitted, the people must be protected in the right to vote, uninfluenced by fraud or violence. Did he not also fully indorse the doctrine of submission in his annual message? What else can be inferred from his language—"I trust, however, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the constitution of Minnesota should be subject to the proposed new State, may be followed on future occasions. And again: "I took it for granted, that the convention of Kansas would act in acccordance with this example, founded as it is, upon correct principles, and hence my instructions to Gov. Walker in favor of submitting the constitution to the people were expressed in general and unqualified terms." What more could the President have done to have secured a fair expression of the people of Kansas upon their constitution? But the convention refused to be guided by the wise and patriotic counsel of the President; and I knew of no power under the convention, possesed by the President to compell obedience to his wishes in this respect, and the constitution sent the constitution to Washington without submitting it to a vote of the people, and we are now brought to the question what had best be done? The President after having exhausted all his power—which was but advisory—to have the people of Kansas afforded a fair opportunity of voting upon their constitution, and failing to accomplish that object, now recommends the immediate admission of the State, accompanied with the suggestion that Congress should recognize in the act of admission the right of the people at any and all times to alter, amend or abolish their constitution, if a majority be opposed to it as it is.—This, he thinks, will rid Congress of the agitation; and that if a majority of the people of that Territory be opposed to slavery, they can relieve themselves from it as readily, if not more so, in that way than in any other mode. In arriving at this conclusion, the President has doubtless looked over the whole ground, at the persistent obstinacy of the one party in refusing to vote at the June election for delegates to the constitutional convention, and the repeated acts of rebellion against the laws by the same party, as well as the frauds and acts of violence that have been perpetrated by the other party. His policy is to localize the controversy, and thus "leave the people of the State perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Cannot this suggestion of the President be adopted as a basis of compromise, without any sacrifice of honor on either side? If it be admitted (and for myself I do not doubt it,) that the moment Kansas becomes a State, it will be competent for her people to alter the constitution, then what practical difference can it make to the people there, whether they be admitted with the Lecompton or Topeka constitution? If a majority are opposed to slavery—as is doubtless the case—all they have to do is to order a convention through the legislature, and in ninety days they can have just such a constitution as a majority desire. What evil then can result from adopting the policy recommended by the President in his special message? Can we not all unite in this, and thus put a stop to discord in our own ranks, and at the same time blast the hopes of the opposition? It is, perhaps, not all that some could wish; but can any other mode of adjustment be devised that promises to satisfy all or even as many as are prepared to sustain the plan suggested? If so, what is it? Is there not something due to majorities in this case? That great and good man, that venerable statesman, whose whole life has been one of devotion to his country's best interests, recommends that Kansas be admitted at once. In this he is sustained by that monument of wisdom patriotism, and incorruptible integrity, Gen Cass, as well as every other of the distinguished gentlemen who are officially associated with him, together with an overwhelming majority of the Democratic members of Congress of both branches. Then let us rally around the President of our choice, who is thus supported. Let any diversity of opinion that may have existed among Democrats, which may have led to crimination and recrimination, be forgotten. Let the latitude of discussion which has hitherto characterized our great party, be now indulged. Let all remember that we are one common brotherhood, and that upon our unity of action depends our success, and that upon the success of the Democratic party depend the peace, prosperity and glory of our beloved conutry, if not indeed the perpetuity of the Union.

Mr. President, whatever others may do, I have resolved to stand by the old ship Democracy, guided by its experienced commander, James Buchanan. Yes, sir, like the tempest tossed marner, when he finds the billows dashing against the vessel which has carried him so often safely and triumphantly through the storm and when, perchance, the raging elements may have rent her sails, shattered her arms, and riven her mast to its very base, he clings to the hull as his last hope of safety. So now, sir when danger threatens and the storm rages, I will cling to the President, who has served his of our hopes for the future.

## SENATORIAL SKETCHES.

THE lively Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* gives us the following sketch of distinguished Senators:

Senator Davis, by the way, is generally supposed, I find to be a rough back-woods-man—a stump speaker of the Cullum calibre; but all, on his re-appearance in the Senate, were agreeably surprised. He is tall, spare, thin, well dressed in neatly fitted black clothes, is closely shaven, and appears gentlemanly. When he addresses the Senate, it is in a low, well pitched voice, modulated tone, which often seems musical, and in a slow, but flowing manner, the words distinct, but seeming to melt in each other, and in language bearing signs of great effort at a good choice; sometimes of a want of taste, but never of a want of pains in their selection. His gestures are easy, though sometimes rather awkward, as he is so tall. In speaking, his manners are unembarassed, and though sometimes full of enthusiasm, are never violent. He evidently aims at logic rather than eloquence. He is considered as the ablest debater on the Administration side; in the absence of Douglas. Lord Napier, at the last levee of the President, gave his opinion of several Senators in the following words, which are valuable as characteristic of his lordship, as well as conveying the general opinion of the public in regard to the men he mentioned. He said:

"Of the Senate, Mr. Seward is the most astute politician—Mr Hunter the profoundest thinker, Mr. Davis the ablest debater, and Mr. Sumner the deepest scholar."

Senator Hunter is well described by his lordship. At the head of the Finance Committee of the Senate for the last four years he has brought out measures and reports which exhibit a profundity of thought and research which is of itself highly creditable, whatever may be said of their direction. In the general course of debate he takes but little part, but what he says is always to the point. As his attention is almost always centred on the dry detail of finance, he seldom gives the Senate an opportunity to witness his powers; but when he does, his speeches are received with the deepest attention. Few who heard his remarks on the death of Brooks will forget their solemn beauty, and their delicate, appropriate tribute to the merits even we allowed that he possessed, and the deprecating manner, rather than words, by which, while Senator Hunter was speaking, our thoughts were kept far from the one act by which all the good qualities of the deceased are now covered by the dark veil of obloquy.

## THE HAIR OF THE PRESIDENTS.

In the Patent Office at Washington, there are many objects of interest connected with the government and those who administered its affairs in times gone by. While examining some of these objects of curiosity, when in Washington, in December last, there was nothing that struck us so forcibly as the samples, of small locks of hair, taken from the heads of different chief magistrates, from Washington down to President Pierce, secured in a frame, covered with glass. Here is, in fact, a part and parcel of what once constituted the living bodies of those illustrious individuals, whose names are as familiar as household words, but who now live only in history and the remembrance of the past.

The hair of Washington is nearly a pure white, fine and smooth in appearance.

That of John Adams is nearly the same in color, though perhaps a little coarser.

The hair of Jefferson is of a different character, being a mixture of white and auburn, or a sandy brown, and rather coarse. In his youth, Mr. Jefferson's hair was remarkable for its bright color.

The hair of Madison is coarse, and of a mixed white and dark.

The hair of Monroe is a handsome dark auburn, smooth and free from any admixture whatever. He is the only President except Pierce, whose hair had undergone no change in color.

The hair of John Quincy Adams is somewhat peculiar, being coarse and of a yellowish gray in color.

The hair of Gen. Jackson is almost a perfect white, but coarse in its character, as might be supposed by those who have examined the portraits of the old hero.

The hair of Van Buren is white and smooth in appearance.

The hair of Gen. Harrison is a fine white, with a slight admixture of black.

The hair of John Tyler is a mixture of white and brown.

The hair of James K. Polk is almost a pure white.

The hair of Gen. Taylor is white, with a slight admixture of brown.

The hair of Millard Fillmore is, on the other hand, brown, with a slight admixture of white.

The hair of Franklin Pierce is a dark brown, of which he has a plentiful crop.

## BOYS AND GIRLS.

We agree with *Life Illustrated*, when it says, boys must have trades and professions. That is right. Every boy should understand that he is to learn well to do some kind of business; that he is to earn his living, and make himself useful in the world. That he has a rich father, is no reason why he should live in idleness. Train the boy to a useful occupation.

Yes, if you would have him happy and honored, if you would make him of the least consequence in the world, if you would save him from vice, misery, and ruin, *train* him to industry. No one should live in the world without sharing its common burdens and common joys—the responsibilities of reciprocal service and sympathy.

Boys are bred to business. Why are not girls? Are their minds in less danger of running [illegible] and yet the evil which

No; as the world is, girls can not be perfectly pure without occupation. The unemployed mind is not happy. Every girl should be taught some branch of industry, should become skillful in some kind of work, either mental or physical, by which she can support herself honorably. No healthy grown girl should be satisfied to remain a tax on her father. Are her parents' means small? By the teaching and practice of some art, she can earn her money, and add much to the comfort and the charms of home. She will be proud to do this, if she has been trained to feel so. She owes it to her own soul, as means of its elevation and growth. Have the parents ample means? Still, she could not merely exist, of no more account than a china toy or a bit of gilding. She can share the mother's duties, becoming her right hand, and the light of the father's eyes. At the same time, she should be thoroughly versed in certain branches of either Art or Science, that in case of reverses, so common now-a days, she can gain an honest, independent livelihood.

All girls should be thoroughly taught all the necessary details of housekeeping—else they shame their mothers, and they will bring misery on their own families. The needle, broom, and duster are not the sole implements of industry adapted to women. The pen she has taken. By the pencil she has surpassed her brother. The marble, beneath her fingers, gives birth to beauty so exquisite as to draw tears from the eyes of stern men.

Let her go on. She can, with perfect propriety, as she becomes conscious of inclination and capacity, become physician, merchant lecturer—anything good for which God has endowed her. But *some* steady occupation she should have.

Train girls to definite and useful employment, if you would render them good and happy. Familiarize them, early, with the idea that they are to become skillful in some art or profession—that they are to be adepts in some useful work. Thus, they will be helps meet for their brothers, and the blessing of humanity.

OLD SCRATCH'S OPINION OF POLITICAL PREACHERS.—"The devil," says Luther, held an anniversary, at which his emmisaries were convened to report the result of their several missions."

"I let loose the wild beasts of the desert," said one, "on a caravan of Christians, and their bones are now bleaching on the sand."

"Pshaw!" said the devil, "their souls were all saved."

"I drove the east wind," said another, "against a ship freighted with Christians, and they were all drowned."

"What of that? their souls were all saved."

"For three years," said the third, "I cultivated an acquaintance with an independent minister of the gospel; at last I became very intimate with him, and then I persuaded him to preach politics and throw away his Bible."

"Then," continued Luther, "the devil shouted, as the devil only can shout, and all the night stars sang for joy."

☞Bad luck is a man with his hands in his breeches pockets, and a pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how it will come. Good luck is a man to meet difficulties, his sleeves rolled up, and working to make it come out right.

# THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

**Bedford, April 2, 1858.**

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.


## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT:
**WILLIAM A. PORTER,**
*Of Philadelphia.*

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WESTLEY FROST,
*Of Fayette County.*

### JOHN W. FORNEY.

We have thus far entirely refrained from criticising the conduct of Col. Forney in opposing the Kansas policy of President Buchanan. We have done so, because we could not believe that he was ready to desert the Democratic party, or intrigue with its enemies for its overthrow. Time, however, has proved to us, that we were mistaken and that those who at the outset of his opposition to the President, proclaimed him to be untrue to the the Democracy, were, indeed, correct. At present it requires no extraordinary sharpness of vision to detect the latent poison which runs through the Colonel's speeches and editorials and which he fondly supposes will be a fatal dose to the party whose principles he professes to cherish. In the beginning of his out-break against the President, and for some time after, the deadly venom with which he fain would drug the cup of the Democracy, was unseen beneath the specious glitter of patriotic sentences, but now it flows, black and disgusting, on the surface of every speech he utters and every article he writes. A few months ago he still professed to have unabated confidence in the integrity and wisdom of MR. BUCHANAN, but, now, he believes him a despot whose "Reign of Terror" makes the pure Forney shriek with affright at its horrors! His black treachery and bitter hostility to the party with which he has hitherto professed to act, becomes more apparent, day by day. It is evident now that he is ready to join hand in hand with the fanatical enemies of the Union and to fight shoulder to shoulder with the unrelenting foes of the Constitution. He is not afraid, or ashamed, to be found battling under the pirate flag of the Black Republicans. He is willing and eager to join the men whom he has, time and again, denounced as enemies most dangerous to the welfare of the country, with them, and at their bidding, to strike his treacherous blade to the heart's core of the party which nurtured him in its arms.—If people doubt this, let them read the speech delivered by the valiant Colonel, at Pittsburg, a short time ago. In that speech he declared that "a union with the Black Republicans, as they were courteously termed, had no terrors for him, when for the furtherance of a great principle, such a coalition was necessary;" and that he "repudiated the platform of the late so far as Kansas is concerned, and, further, he repudiated William A. Porter, if he put himself on that platform." It would hardly seem necessary to add any more evidence to this to prove the apostacy of Forney, but to show that he is not only beyond the pale of the Democracy, but that he even regrets that the "Popular Sovereignty" for which he is so great a stickler, ever was made an issue in politics, we quote another passage from his Pittsburg speech:

"In Pennsylvania the hosts met" (in the Presidential contest in 1856); "here the battle was fought and the victory was won. How was it won? *Because Mr. Buchanan had maintained a modest silence with regard to Kansas, and was in favor of the extension of the Missouri Compromise which had been ruthlessly wiped out in 1854!*"

So MR. BUCHANAN was elected President because he was in favor of the extension of the Missouri Compromise! And it was a *ruthless* deed to establish the principle that the "people of the Territories shall form their own institutions in their own way!" Who but the most reckless and unblushing falsifier would dare to assert the former? Who but the blackest Black Republican could give utterance to the latter? And yet John W. Forney spits such insults as these in the face of the Democracy, while he claims to be a Democrat and the especial defender of the principle which he would have us believe was so "ruthlessly" established. Well might the outraged Democracy say to this apostate,

"Thou wear'st a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs."

The redoubtable Colonel talks about a union with the Black Republicans for the sake of furthering a great principle! What great principle? That of popular Sovereignty? Surely, Colonel, you would not expect the bitterest enemies which that principle has in the world to help maintain it! You would not hope for aid to that doctrine from those who have ever trampled it under foot! We submit to you, now, whether the late Democratic State Convention was not more friendly to Popular Sovereignty than ever the Black Republicans have been, and whether, for that reason, you should not as a friend of that principle, accept the platform of that Convention rather than consort with your old enemies whose creed ignores the said principle altogether.

When Col. Forney was editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, he held that politicians were known by their company. In a strong editorial on the subject of Free-Soilism, he wrote as follows:

"*If any Democrat, who inclines to the Free Soil illusion, denies that the tendencies of that organization are precisely as we have described them, we refer him* TO THE COMPANY IN WHICH THAT ORGNIZATION WOULD PLACE HIM, IF HE TOOK PART IN IT; *and to the* NOTORIOUS OBJECTS *of those who have been placed, by irresistible circumstances at the head.* SHOW ME YOUR COMPANY', SAYS THE ADAGE 'AND I'LL TELL YOU WHAT YOU ARE'; *and never was it so true as in the case of those who lead and instigate the Free Soil crusade against the Constitution and the Union.*"

Ay, "show us your company," Col. Forney, "and we'll tell you what you are." You taught us to believe this saying and you cannot now complain if we apply it to yourself. You cannot complain if we say, that, because your present company is composed of such men as Seward, Hale, Giddings, Grow, and others of that ilk, you are a Black Republican, an enemy to the Democratic party and, by your own showing, a foe to the best interests of our country.

### "NUMBER ONE" IN THE LEGISLATURE.

"How quickly nature
Falls to revolt when gold becomes her object."

It seems that a majority of the patriotic gentlemen composing the Lower House of our State Legislature, entertain such an exalted opinion of their services, that they feel it to be a matter of justice to themselves to appropriate the modest little sum of *two hundred dollars* as extra pay to each and every member of that body, making about *twelve, or fifteen thousand dollars*, to be taken from the Treasury for the benefit of these greedy legislative speculators! We are glad to see that DAVID HAY, the gentleman who received the support of the Democrats of Bedford county, last Fall, and who has thus far represented this district so faithfully and honestly, recorded his vote against this iniquitous proceeding; and we are equally sorry that our friend, MR. CASTNER, gave it his support. We presume, however, that the latter gentleman acted on the principle that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and that as his re-election is quite doubtful, he concluded that he would follow

"The good old rule, the simple plan
That they should take who have the power
And they should keep who can."

On the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, MR. NILL, of Franklin, moved to strike out the section allowing the $200 extra pay, but his motion was lost by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Abrams, Brandt, Dodds, George, Gilleland, Glatz, Gritman, Hamel, HAY, Hayes, Hodgson, Jenkins, Kincaid, Lovett, McDonald, Negley, Nill, Nunemacher, Owen, Powell, Pownall, Price, Ramsdell, Booth, Roland, Rose, Rupp, Sharp, Shields, Stevens, Stuart, Turner, Voeghtley, Warden, Westbrook, Wharton, Will, Witmer, Wolf, Woodring, and Longaker, (Speaker)—41.

NAYS.—Messrs. Askin, Bruce, Calhoun, CASTNER, Chase, Christy, Crawford, Donnelly, (J. H.) Donnelly, (James,) Dunlap, Ebur, Evans, Foster, Himrod, Hipple, Houtz, Imbrie, Irwin, Jackman, Kirkpatrick, Lauman, Lawrence, Lloyd, McClain, McClure, Naugle, Nichols, Ramsey, Rhodes, Scott, Shaw, Smith (Berks,) Smith (Cambria,) Smith (Wyoming,) Warner, Weaver, Weller, Wells, Wilcox, Williams, Williston, and Yearsiley,—44.

It is plainly evident from this vote that our representatives at Harrisburg are abundantly able to take care of "Number One," and that [illegible] properly to take care of the interests of their constituents. The fact is that if those gentlemen would drive half as sharp bargains for the Commonwealth as they do for themselves, it would not be long till old Pennsylvania would be entirely unshackled from the cumbrous debt by which she is now so heavily oppressed.

### PROHIBITION OF SMALL NOTES.

SENATOR SCHELL, as will be seen by reference to another column, has introduced in the Senate, a bill "to prohibit the issuing and circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars." We hail this as a movement in the right direction and ardently hope that the Legislature will not fail to pass the bill. There is no doubt that by prohibiting the issuing and circulation of small notes, our currency will be made much sounder than it is at present. To the poor man into whose hands none but *small* notes come, such a prohibition would be a God-send, for silver would then be *his* currency, and he could jingle his small change and snap his fingers at the banks when they go into their financial spasms and threaten ruin to their noteholders. For the sake of the children of poverty, if not for the benefit of the rich, let Mr. Schell's bill be passed.

### HON. WILSON REILLY.

Our truly Democratic representative in Congress, HON. WILSON REILLY, made a strong speech, a few days ago, in favor of the admission of Kansas with its regularly established form of government, the Lecompton Constitution. Of course the Philadelphia *Press* must assail him with all its vindictiveness, for thus manfully doing what he conscientiously believes to be his duty. If the editor of that unscrupulous sheet desires to injure MR. REILLY with his constituents, we can tell him that he must send his slanders elsewhere than among the Democracy of Bedford county. We shall endeavor to lay the speech of MR. REILLY before our readers at an early day.

### Judge Black's Letter.

We give in this issue of the *Gazette*, the eloquent and convincing letter of Judge Black to the late Tammany Hall Administration meeting. We merely call attention to it, as it is a document which "needs no eulogy."

☞A few weeks ago, the Abolitionists were busy in circulating the report that SENATOR SCHELL was opposed to the Kansas policy of PRESIDENT BUCHANAN. The other day the resolutions endorsing that policy, came up in the Senate, and MR. SCHELL, together with all the other Democratic Senators, save one, voted for those resolutions. Our Senator is right on Kansas as he has thus far proved himself to be on every thing else.

—The hotel buildings at Shannondale Springs, Virginia, were destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The fire originated from a burning chimney.

### LETTER OF HON J. S. BLACK, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE U. S.

We lay before our readers the following strong and pointed letter from Judge Black, and commend it to their careful perusal. It is scarcely worth our while to speak of the rare abilities of Judge Black. He is known to the whole country as one of the first lawyers in the Union, and is particularly distinguished for the powerful and ready manner in which he wields his pen. When he puts down a fact as law the country may depend upon it that it will stand the test of investigation. But his letter speaks for itself more eloquently than any man can speak for it:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1858.

*Gentlemen*:—Your letter, inviting me to the meeting called for to-morrow evening at Tammany Hall, finds me so engaged, that much as I wish to accept it, my duties will not permit me to do so.

Two months ago the Democracy, and with it the laws of the country, seemed to be in imminent danger of defeat on the Kansas question. The President met the peril with the firmness which became his character. He made the law of the land "a lamp to his feet and a guide to his path." His conduct has already received that general approbation which an intelligent people always bestow upon a statesman who stands boldly up for the right. A few weeks of discussion has swept away the sophistry with which the admission of Kansas was at first opposed; the legality of the proceedings to form the Constitution at Lecompton is almost universally admitted, and the attenuated theory about the incapacity of the people to delegate their power to a convention has almost disappeared from the face of the earth. The advocates of continued disorder in Kansas, and continued agitation elsewhere, have found their cause too weak to carry them, and to heavy to be carried by them. They must give it up, for that is all they can do.

That the public will may be expressed through a convention or legislative body, properly chosen; that every vote of the people in their primary capacity must be authorized and regulated by law; that no government can be changed by tumultuous and irregular expression of hatred and contempt for its authority; these are vital truths which lie at the foundation of social order and of all true liberty. Other republics have fallen, because they did not or would not see the distinction between a legal and illegal expression of popular sentiment; and if we mean to demonstrate that our representative system is a practicable thing, we must take the advice of Washington, and steadily discountenance all irregular opposition to the acknowledged authority of the Government. We must obey the established law while it continues to be the law. A majority may alter or amend it, but no number of men, however large, should be permitted to break it.

Our fathers, when they made the Constitution, saw that this was the point of danger. They therefore invested the Chief Magistrate with large powers; placed the army and navy under his command; gave him the control of all the Executive and Ministerial offices, and then swore him to use all his power for the purpose of seeing the laws faithfully executed. If there ever was a period in our history when this oath should be religiously kept, it is now. A frantic spirit of turbulence and disorder has spread through the country like an epidemic, breaking out in different forms in different places. The Neutrality laws are set at defiance in Kansas, and the foot in New England. In Utah the Mormons are in arms, and in Kansas there is open and avowed rebellion. Not long ago, the great city of San Francisco was completely subjugated by a secret society which hung and banished all who fell under its displeasure. The frightful riots at Louisville, St. Louis and Baltimore are fresh in every one's recollection, nor can it be forgotten that, here in the Capital of the Nation, so late as last June, an organized band of ruffians were bold enough to provoke a mortal conflict with the public authorities. Is this a time to give back?—Shall we now surrender the law to the mercy of its enemies? I devoutly believe that if the Administration had faltered in its duty, or if the people had refused to sustain it in sustaining the laws, the last chapter in the history of American liberty might have been written before the end of another year.

If there be any law more sacred than another it is that which regulates the elective franchise, and gives effect to the will of the people when legally expressed. The struggle through which we have just passed was to save this law from violation. If a portion of the people can refuse to go to the polls and afterwards set at naught the work of those who do go, the election laws are a mere mockery.

Some of the President's opponents, finding their technical ground too sandy to support them, are falling back on charges of fraud. What this may mean I know not.—It is a slander of the Chief Magistrate, an insult to Congress, a libel on the Democratic party to say that they, or either of them, ever did, or ever will encourage, tolerate, or look with the least degree of allowance on any species of cheating or dishonesty. Let every election return in Kansas, or elsewhere, be scrutinized with the keenest severity, and if fraud can be detected, the best effort the Administration can legally and constitutionally make to right the wrong and punish the wrong-doers, will not be wanting.

But I repeat my assurance that we are past the crisis. The Administration will be sustained by the deliberate judgment of Congress, by the unbroken heart of the Democracy, by the common sense of the whole people. Whatever may be Mr. Buchanan's fate hereafter, it is not written in the book of his destiny, that he shall ever be weakened by doing his duty on the Kansas question. If his Administration is to be put down, Mr. Lane and his backers are decidedly not the men to do it.

The Abolitionists of Kansas have taken an appeal from the ballot-box to the bowie knife; from the peaceful, orderly and legal decision of a public question, to brute force. It is your duty and mine, and the duty of every peaceful citizen, to see that this appeal be quashed. If a majority be dissatisfied with the present Constitution, their power to alter it by legal means is undeniable. If they refuse to do it in the legal way, it can be for no reason except their own contempt of law and order. But law and order must be preserved whether they like it or not.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. S. BLACK.

Messrs. Froment, Townsend and others.

—The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* states that the Southern planters are in the habit of sprinkling their cotton with sand, which not only increases its weight but injures the machinery and deteriorates the fabric.

### AN ACT

To prohibit the issuing and circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars.

*Read by Mr. Schell, from the Committee on Banks in the State Senate, March 23, 1858.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That it shall not be lawful for any bank to create, issue, or put in circulation any note, bill, check, ticket, or paper purporting to be a bank note of any less denomination than ten dollars after the first day of August next, and of any less denomination than twenty dollars after the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and any violation of this act by any officer of any such bank shall be taken and deemed to be a misdemeanor punishable upon conviction by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the jail of the proper county not less than six months.

SECTION 2. That it shall not be lawful for any person, or persons, corporation, or body corporate, directly, or indirectly, to issue, pay out, pass, exchange, put in circulation, transfer, or cause to be issued, paid out, passed, exchanged, circulated, or transferred, any note, bill, check, ticket, or paper purporting to be a bank note issued, or purporting to be issued, by any bank, or incorporated company, or associations of persons, not located in Pennsylvania, of any less denomination than ten dollars after the first day of August next, and of any less denomination than twenty dollars, after the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, every violation of the provisions of this section by any corporation, or body corporate, shall subject such corporation to the payment of a fine of five hundred dollars and any violation of the provisions of this section by any public officer holding any office, or appointment of honor, or profit, under the constitution and laws of this State, shall subject such officer to the payment of one hundred dollars and any violation of this section by any other person not being a public officer shall subject such person to the payment of twenty-five dollars, one-half of which in each case above mentioned, shall go to the informer and the other half to the county in which the suit is brought, and may be sued for and recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable in any action of debt, in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well for the use of the proper county, as for the person suing.

### The Present Posture of Affairs in Kansas.

The population of Kansas is composed of the most heterogeneous elements. Here we have men from all parts of the United States: many even from the Old World. Issue after issue has been made, and party after party has arisen. First it was New England versus Missouri; then pro-slavery versus free-State; then Topeka versus the United States; then national democracy, versus republicanism; then the people versus the Lecompton faction and fraud. With the exception of a small pro-slavery element, the parties at present are the conservative and the radical: or the law-abiding and the lawless; and in its last analysis these two great parties are found everywhere. The one, the conservative and law-abiding, accepting the law and the Constitution, unless itself ready to accept [illegible] government, and maintains that the constitution must be held in its purity, and the supremacy of the law vindicated at all hazards. This party, in the United States and in Kansas, will abide by the constitution and the Union; and will obey any law, so long as it is law. If the law be oppressive and unjust, they will change it in a legal way. By far the larger portion of the people of Kansas are of the conservative party. In regard to the issues in Kansas this party has always endeavored to accomplish its ends in the way pointed out in the law of our land—viz: a lawful way; and in this way does this party propose to meet the Lecompton constitution.

On the other hand, the radical party is a lawless organization. It regards the constitution and law, and the Union itself, as mere things of paper and straw, to be torn to pieces and burned up whenever fanatics may break forth into shrieks and howlings. This party, or rather faction, has manifested itself in Kansas by deliberately refusing to recognise the solemn compact of Union and the law of the land; and found its culminating point in the Topeka constitution, to which lawless instrument a small remnant of nigger-worshippers and Kansas shriekers still cling, with the tenacity of death to a defunct nigger.

This radicalism, refusing to recognise any law not in accordance with the insane ravings of a blind and moonstruck fanaticism, deliberately sets itself up in opposition to the solemn compact of Union, and the law of the United States; and will fraternize with niggers, although our glorious Union shall fall to atoms by such conduct; and this day this party, or faction, would organize a new and insurrectionary government if there were no fear of federal bayonets before its eyes.

In case of the Lecompton constitution passing Congress, and certificates of election being given to the free-State party, the conservative, or law-abiding, Union-loving party, proposes to qualify under that instrument until a new constitution can be framed; while the radical, or lawless faction, proposes to organize a new government, or resurrect Topeka at all hazards, and in opposition to all law. One party desires peace and the perpetuity of the Union; the other desires the success of republicanism, even at the sacrifice of peace, the people of Kansas, and the perpetuity of the Union.—*Kansas Paper.*

A NEW TERRITORY.—A resolution was introduced into the Wisconsin Legislature last Tuesday, proposing to cede back to the general government all that part of the State lying north of the third correction line, provided Michigan will cede back that part of her State north and west of Lake Michigan, for the purpose of forming a new Territory.

—Joseph Potts, of Cincinati; formerly of Pittsburg, died in the city of Nice, Italy, on the 17th of January. He was travelling for the benefit of his health. Mr. Potts was a bachelor, of considerable wealth, and leaves two married sisters in Butler, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Gen. J. N. Purviance and Mrs. Major Reed.

—A brother of Gen. Bem, the Hungarian patriot, is in Canton, Mo., where he is stopping for a few days. He is on his way to visit his relatives in Iowa. The Canton *Reporter* says he is covered with scars acquired in thirty-two years' service in European wars.

### Brevities.

—The Hudson Cement Company, of Jersey City whose business, in consequence of the hard times, has been suspended all winter, resumed work last week, giving employment to about 100 men.

—The newspapers of Central Indiana are filled with arrests of counterfeiters. Among them is a woman. The whole State seems to be infested with counterfeiters.

—Martin's store, at Millersville, Lancaster county, Pa., was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss about $7,000, Insurance $1,800.

—The Legislature of Lousiana has passed a law abolishing capital punishment, and the substitution of hard labor for life in the place thereof.

—The shipments of cotton from Memphis during the month of February comprised about 40,000 bales.

—Col. E. V. Sumner left Watertown, N. Y., Tuesday morning, to join his regiment, 1st cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, in accordance with orders from head quarters. His command is among those detailed for Utah, and will probably set out for that point as soon as the grass gets growth enough to afford feed for the animals.

—Miss Isora Reese, aged about eighteen, was burned to death near Gallatine, Tenn., last Monday week by the ignition of her clothing. She wore hoops, and it was found impossible to extinguish the flames. In her fright she ran from room to room, uttering the most piercing shrieks.

—The Hon. William L. Jackson, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, who was originally nominated to that office by Governor Wise, and unanimously elected by the General Assembly, is now a candidate for election by the people to the same office.

—A serious accident occurred to Mr. John Weaver of West Milford, Passaic co., N. J., on Monday. He was hunting with his son, when the latter's gun was accidentally discharged, and the whole load was lodged in his father's leg, rendering amputation necessary.

—Three slave boys belonging to Robert W. Holland, one to Mrs. Hannah Lee, and a girl of Henry W. Archer, Hartford county, Md., ran away on Sunday week, and made tracks for Pennsylvania.

—Colonel Bent on is confined to his bed with cancer of the stomach. He is working upon his Abridgment of the Congressional Debates as steadily as ever, and hopes to live long enough to finish it.

—It is said there are a hundred attorneys in Cincinnati who have never had a case even before a city magistrate—an encouraging prospects for new limbs of the law.

—A package containing $10,000 in notes of Virginia banks was stolen from a desk in the Farmers' & Planters' Bank of Baltimore, on Saturday. A reward of $1,500 is offered for its recovery.

—A new Hebrew synagogue was dedicated at Memphis, Tenn., last Thursday, with imposing ceremonies.

—A butcher in Lancaster, Pa., has just made two sausages, one seventy-six feet nine inches long, weighing sixty-three pounds, and the other seventy-five feet two inches long, and weighing fifty-eight pounds. Under what auspices he made a market for the elongated accompaniments to buckwheat cakes we are not informed.

IMPORTANT LAW—The Act of the 19th of April, 1848, which was in force in Philadelphia and Luzerne counties only, commonly called the Sheriff's Interpleader Act, has recently been extended to the whole State, by an Act of the Legislature. It is almost *verbatim* C. 58. § 5, and the Courts of Philadelphia have adopted the English practice under it. This is one of the most important and salutary laws that has yet been passed by the present Legislature. It applies in all cases where execution is issued against, and levy is made upon property as the property of A., but which is claimed by B., in which case B. gives notice to the Sheriff that the property does not belong to A.. but that it belongs to him, B. Whereupon the Sheriff asks for a rule from the Court whence the execution was issued, to call before said Court the party issuing the process and the party making the claim, that said parties, may try the title in the property and that the Court may decide to whom it belongs. This is a much speedier and more satisfactory way, and less hazardous and expensive to both the Sheriff and the parties, than the old method of allowing the Sheriff to sell, and then prosecuting him for trespass.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 27.—Intelligence has just been received here from Kansas to the date of March 16, that all the leading men of both parties, and indeed the people generally there, with a few violent exceptions, are now in favor of admission as a State under the Lecompton constitution. They are tired of the game of opposition.

The Republicans are at the present time in great tribulation. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats and South Americans insist upon Crittenden's amendment to the Kansas bill, while the ultra Republicans of the Giddings school denounce the whole arrangement. Thus matters stand. Negotiations are now going on to effect an adjustment upon some basis. Greely and Thurlow Weed have been sent for to come on immediately.

According to the plan laid down by the War Department for the service in Utah, I am informed there will be, by July next, about five thousand five hundred troops in that Territory, amply supplied for an active campaign. Should it be necessary, this force will consist of about one-third cavalry, sixteen guns of artillery and the rest infantry. Three-fifths of this force has yet to be sent. Russell, the contractor for transportation of this army, will employ three thousand five hundred teamsters to drive wagons carrying the supplies. This will give some idea of the magnitude and cost of the undertaking.

### MARRIED:

On Friday evening, March 19th, by Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Mr. John J. Wolf, to Miss Ruth Manspeaker.

On the 25th March, by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. David Elshrode to Miss Mary Over, both of Bedford.

### DIED:

On the 27th March, Susanna, youngest daughter of John S. Ritchey, Esq., in the 14th year of her age.

On the 27th March, Mrs. Sophia Palmer, daughter of Mr. John Metzgar, of Dry Ridge.

On the 24th ult., Mrs. Hannah Ferguson, wife of Joseph Ferguson, aged 39 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The deceased was beloved and respected for her many virtues and died the triumphant death of a true Christian.


## New Advertisements.

## LIST OF RETAILERS

*Of foreign and domestic goods wares and merchandise of Bedford county for the year* **1858.**

| | | Class. | License. |
|---|---|---|---|
| H D Peugh, | Bedford Borough, | 14 | $7 00 |
| A B Cramer & Co. | do | 12 | 12 00 |
| Nicholas Lyons, | do | 14 | 7 00 |
| George W. Rupp, | do | 13 | 10 00 |
| Reed and Minnich, | do | 13 | 10 00 |
| Samuel Brown, | do | 14 | 7 00 |
| Samuel Shuck and Co., | do | 14 | 7 00 |
| Robert Fyan, | do | 14 | 7 00 |
| J and J M Shoemaker, | do | 14 | 7 00 |
| Sarah E Potts, | do | 14 | 7 00 |
| Isaac Lippel, | do | 14 | 7 00 |
| Colin Loyer, | do | 14 | 7 00 |
| Agnes Saupp, | do | 14 | 7 00 |
| John Arnold, | do | 14 | 7 00 |
| Wm. Hartley, | do | 14 | 7 00 |
| George Bigmire, | do | 14 | 7 00 |
| Dr. B F Harry, | do | 14 | 7 00 |
| Dr. F C Reamer, | do | 14 | 7 00 |
| Adam Ferguson, | do | 14 | 7 00 |
| A L Deibaugh, E. H. | do | 8 | 5 00 |
| Jacob Bolinger, E. H. | do | 8 | 5 00 |
| *Bedford Township.* | | | |
| Jacob Barnhart, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| John S Ritchey, | Distillery, | 4 | 5 00 |
| *Broad Top.* | | | |
| Barndollar and Everhart, | | 12 | 12 00 |
| Fluck and Eichelberger, | | 13 | 10 00 |
| *Colerain Township.* | | | |
| N C Evans, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| A C James, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| J and J M Shoemaker, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| *Cumberland Valley Tp.* | | | |
| Jacob Anderson, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Thomas Fisher, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Daniel R Anderson, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Thomas Growden, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| *East Providence Tp.* | | | |
| John Nycum, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| D A T Black, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Loderbaugh and Pea, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| *Hopewell Tp.* | | | |
| John Dasher, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Henry S King, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| *Harrison Tp.* | | | |
| Valentine B Wertz, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| John W Smith, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Andrew J Snively, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| *Juniata Tp.* | | | |
| Wm Keyser, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Hillegas and Mowry, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Lewis N Fyan, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| *Liberty Tp.* | | | |
| David S Berkstresser, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Lewis Putt, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| John Cypher, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Steel and Entrican, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Jacob Fockler, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| John Heofner, | Eating House, | 8 | 5 00 |
| *Londonderry Tp.* | | | |
| Jacob Devore, Jr., | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Burns and Tharp, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Thomas J Porter, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| *Monroe Tp.* | | | |
| Daniel Fletcher, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| James R O'Neal, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| *Napier Tp.* | | | |
| John Wayde, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Peter Hillegas, | Distillery, | 4 | 5 00 |
| *West Providence.* | | | |
| Murray and Brother, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Jacob Barndollar and Co., | | 14 | 7 00 |
| James M. Barndollar, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Thomas Ritchey, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Fisher and Barnett, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Nicholas Koontz, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| *Schellsburg,* | | | |
| B F Horn and Brother, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| A B Bunn, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| E Statler and Son, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Colvin and Robison, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| John S Schell, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| *St. Clair Tp.* | | | |
| F D Beegle, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| G B Amick and Brother, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| George Hinesling, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| G D Tate, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Simon Hershman, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Thomas B Smith, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| John H Schell, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| *Southampton Tp.* | | | |
| John Cavender, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| William Lashley, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Kirk and Fletcher, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Rice and Miller, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| *Union Tp,* | | | |
| John M Walters, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| *M. Woodberry Tp.* | | | |
| Jacob Brenneman, | | 13 | 10 00 |
| C W Richetson, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Simon Beard, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| Michael Pote, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| John Wisegarver, E. H. | | 8 | 5 00 |
| *S. Woodberry Tp.* | | | |
| Piper and Scott, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| S R Oster, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| George Kauffman, | | 14 | 7 00 |
| D F Buck | | 14 | 7 00 |
| D Beegle, | | 14 | 7 00 |

NOTICE is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners office in Bedford, on Saturday, the 8th day of May next.

LEVI AGNEW,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes
for the year 1858.


### Notice of Inquisition:

WHEREAS Philip Crissman, late of Union Township, Bedford County, died seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit: One tract of land situate in Union township, being the Mansion tract containing one hundred and eighty acres, or thereabouts, adjoining Frederick Oster, John Ake and other lands of dec'd.

One other tract situate in said township of Union, adjoining the above, and lands formerly owned by Michael Shimer, Henry Mason and others, and containing about one hundred and eighty acres, and one other tract situate in said township, containing about four hundred acres, adjoining lands of Jacob Weisel, George Biddle and others.

Leaving a widow Susanna, and issue three children to wit: Henry, who died in 1833 without issue, leaving surviving him. Elizabeth, who has since died, leaving a husband, Jacob Oster, and issue three children to wit: Josiah, Samuel, and Mary Oster, all under the age of 21 years, and Mary Crisman, of whose interest John Cessna Esq., is purchaser, and that said heirs all reside in Bedford County.

Notice is therefore given that in pursuance of writ of partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an inqusition or valuation on the said premises, on Wednesday the 28th day of April 1858. When and where all parties may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, } WM. S FLUKE,
March 29th, 1858. } Sheriff.

### Yellow Creek and Pattonsville Turnpike and Plank Road Company.

*NOTICE is hereby given*, that the Commissioners of the Yellow Creek and Pattonsville Turnpike and Plank Road Company, will meet at Hopewell, on Tuesday, the 13th day of April, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of receiving stock to build said road; and will continue from day to day until a sufficient amount of stock is subscribed to make said road.

THOMAS KING,
HENRY K. STRONG,
JNO. C. EVERHART,
G. DOCK,
THOS. W. HORTON,
JOHN F. LOWRY,
Commissioners.

Hopewell, Mar. 19, 1858.


**100** PAIR Ladies Kid and Morocco Lace Boots, a superior article at
mar12,'58. REED & MINNICH'S.

# The Bedford Gazette.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

*A "big crow."*—The Abolition organ crows most lustily over the result of the late election in this borough, and ascribes the defeat of a few of the Democratic nominees to the operation of the Kansas question. It is needless to say that that question was no more thought of by the voters at that election than the man in the moon. We have heard of but one district in the county where it was made an issue and that was Napier township, where the whole Democratic ticket was elected by a larger majority than that given for our candidates last Fall. The questions which were passed upon at our late borough election, were purely local. The subject of building a "Union School-House" absorbed every thing else on the arena of the contest. In fact, *certain Democrats* were so profoundly interested in this School question that they allowed *certain Abolitionists* who pretended to be on their side of that question, to draw the wool over their eyes so completely as to persuade them that if they (the Democrats) would vote the Abolition-Know-Nothing ticket they (the Abolitionists) would vote for the candidates for School Directors which they (the Democrats) desired to have elected. These Democrats, eight in number, "sold their birthrights for a mess of pottage" and were cheated out of the "pottage," into the bargain. The Abolitionists who persuaded them to vote their ticket, when they found that they had secured their victims, faced about, and labored with all their might to defeat the candidates for School Directors they had bargained to support. Let those Democrats remember hereafter, that to trust to the honesty, or magnanimity of their political opponents, in election matters, is to hand them a club wherewith to knock out their brains. That's so!—The only wonder is, that under the circumstances, any of the Democratic nominees were elected. There were *eighteen* Democrats absent from the polls who voted in this Borough last Fall, and *eighteen*, it will be remembered, was Packer's majority over Wilmot and Hazlehurst combined. Thus, the falling off in the Democratic vote, is easily accounted for, and it is shown that *we must have gained votes since last October*, or our whole ticket would inevitably have been defeated. The whole vote of the combined opposition was polled and it was the same precisely (*one hundred and five*) which was cast last Fall for Wilmot and Hazlehurst. *So that they have not gained a single vote since the last election*, even conceding to them the eight Democrats who voted with them on the School bargain. The twelve Democrats who were at home on election day and were able to go to the polls, but did not, can lay the *very* "flattering unction to their souls," that if they had done their duty, the insulting Language which the Abolition organ applies to the Democratic candidates who were defeated, would never have been written. Let this be a warning to them, hereafter, to act as Democrats should act—to turn out to the polls on all occasions, when life and health will permit—for if our opponents succeed in electing any of their candidates, even though it be only a *fence-inspector*, they shout and crow and try to make capital of it against the Democracy.

As to the contemptible flings made at the Democratic candidates for High Constable and Assessor in the last issue of the Abolition organ, those gentlemen authorize us to say that they would rather be slandered, than praised, in the columns of that sheet. MESSRS. ADAMS and MOWER rightly conceive that it is honorable to be a "traitor" to a party which is in the leading strings of a band of *traitors to their country*.

*A Good Joke.*—The Abolitionists in the last issue of their organ, say, "the Locofoco Buchanan ticket was beaten, in the strong Locofoco township of Colerain, by the union of the opposition. The work goes bravely on! Bedford county will be right side up next fall and no mistake."

Ph-e-w! That is decidedly a joke, now. The Democrats were beaten in Colerain township, were they? They didn't elect the entire election-board, didn't they? They didn't elect their candidate for Judge (for which office a strict party vote is always cast,) by an overwhelming majority? Ha! ha! ha! what jokers these Abolitionists are!

And the work goes bravely on, does it?—And Bedford will be right side up next Fall, will it? You might make us believe these things, MESSRS. ABOLITIONISTS, if you hadn't told us last year, that your candidate for Prothonotary, and your candidates for the Senate and the Legislature would be elected, which prophecy, you know, wasn't fulfilled, by any means. But, brag on and bluster away, for you will need all the gas you can raise to inflate your political bubbles.

*Kansas in Congress.*—The previous question was to be moved to-day (Thursday) in the Lower House of Congress, on the question of the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. The vote will be very close, both sides claiming a majority. The chances, we think, are in favor of admission.

LADIES IN LUCKNOW.—Perhaps you have not heard that three ladies are known to be in Lucknow, where they are confined in one small room, but protected by a Vakeel. Two of them are the widows of officers who have fallen; but it is supposed they have not heard of the death of their husbands. A letter from one of these has reached its destination; it was affecting to find that the writer had lost all note of the passage of time, asking when it would be Christmas? As soon as Sir James Outram became aware of the facts he offered the rebels £15,000 for their ransom which Lord Canning immediately doubled.—*Calcutta Letter.*

[From the Genius of Liberty, Uniontown, Pa.]

## Westley Frost, the Democratic Candidate for Canal Commissioner.

A SADDLER BY TRADE, A DEMOCRAT BY NATURE.

Our county has been honored by the recent Democratic State Convention in the nomination of one of her most worthy citizens for the important office of Canal Commissioner. As a public man, Westley Frost is somewhat known to the people of the Commonwealth; and we propose to give a very brief sketch of his private life and character. Like most of the leading men of the age he arose from the humblest walks of life. In his youthful days there was no boy on the play-grounds who could say with truth that he was poorer in this world's goods than Westley Frost. At an early age he was bound by indentures to the saddling business.—In his intercourse with his companions and his deportment to his employer he gave promise of those sterling qualities of head and heart which in after years commended the man to the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. So correct was he in his deportment and so true to the instincts of his nature that even in his boyhood days "his word was considered as good as his bond with approved security." He served his time faithfully and honestly agreeably to his indentures until coming of age; when according to the custom he received his "freedom suit" accompanied by the kindest and best wishes of his employer and all his household. Of industrious habits he immediately upon being freed from his indentures commenced work as a journeyman, and by frugality and economy saved from his earnings a comfortable maintenance. Ambitious and energetic he soon set up business for himself. He applied himself industriously and attentively to carrying on his trade; and as he grew in age he grew also in the confidence and affections of his neighbors. Trained in the school of adversity, his political sentiments were very naturally those of the Democratic party, and he adhered to them with all the tenacity of his nature. Having made himself known to the people of his county by his discreet and efficient support of Democratic principles and usages, he was nominated by his party in the stirring times of 1844 for the office of sheriff. He was triumphantly elected over the candidate of the whig party, who was a brother-in-law, and one of the most popular men in the opposition ranks. As sheriff of his county no man ever left a better record than Westley Frost. Upon retiring from the office of Sheriff he returned to his home in Brownsville, resumed work at his trade, devoting when occasion required it, a portion of his time and attention to the success of his party, until the Spring of 1852, when he was appointed by President Pierce, Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania. Here his abilities were called into a more extended field, and he proved himself fully equal to the high duties devolved upon him. It was in this office that he came in contact with his fellow citizens of different sections of the State, and by his courtesy, affability and dignified department made himself a State popularity.

As Marshal of the Western District he was all that could be expected of a public officer in the discharge of his duties, and courteous and dignified in his intercourse with his fellow citizens. He held this office four years, and at the expiration of his commission returned to Brownsville, and again resumed work at his trade. Indeed while Marshal of the District, it was not an uncommon thing to see him at work in his shop: for at intervals of relief from his public duties he invariably put on his apron and went to work at his trade. He is at this time engaged at his trade in Brownsville, under the old sign of "Westley Frost, Saddle and Harness Maker," and when his friends call to see him, they are kindly received in his shop, where they find him with his coat off and apron on as intently and industriously engaged in working at his trade as he was in the earlier and less fortunate days of his life. In addition to being an industrious mechanic, Westley Frost is a high minded honorable gentleman, and no man stands higher than he does in the estimation of his fellow citizens of all parties. His nomination for Canal Commissioner was a compliment worthily bestowed, and will be responded to at the polls by the people of the South Western counties, in the most emphatic terms of approbation.

TWENTY YEARS' SENTENCE OF A WOMAN.—Huldah Morrison, the wretch who set fire to the Ashtabula county (Ohio) infirmary, by the burning of which seven persons lost their lives, plead guilty to the indictment, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years.

WHAT SORT OF AN ANIMAL A "SNOB" IS.—Thackeray thus daguerreotypes this animal.—We warn our readers against considering this picture as personal. Thackeray is speaking of English society:

"A snob is a man or woman who are always pretending before the world to be something better—especially richer or more fashionable—than they are. It is one who thinks his own position in life contemptible, and is always yearning and striving to force himself above, with the education of characteristics which belong to it—one who looks down upon, despises and overrides his inferiors, or even equals of his own standing, and is ever ready to worship, fawn upon and flatter a rich or titled man, not because he is a good man, a wise man, or a Christian man: but because he has the luck to be rich or consequential."

—The noble steamer Empire State, which was recently sunk, about thirty-six miles above New York, has not yet been raised. It is expected that she will be floated in the course of a day or two.

### NOTICE IN LIBEL FOR DIVORCE.

Charles T. Blake, vs. Margrret Blake. } In the common pleas of Bedford County, No. 39 May Term 1858.

Whereas Charles T. Blake did prefer his petition to the judges of the court of common pleas for the County of Bedford praying for the causes therein set forth that he be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony entered into with Margaret Blake, we therefore command you as we before commanded you the said Margaret Blake, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Bedford on the 1st Monday the 3d day of May next to answer the petition or libel of the said Charles T. Blake, and show cause why the said Charles T. Blake, your husband should not be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided and here of fail not.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, March 1858. } WM. S. FLUKE. Sheriff.


## BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND *Machine Shop!*

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

*GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING* MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or 6 Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hill-side Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1856.

## HARDWARE,

FARM-IMPLEMENT AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING AND

## VARIETY STORE.

*WILLIAM HARTLEY*

Has just opened and is constantly receiving at his new store, corner of "Bedford Hall," one door East of A B Cramer's store, an elegant and large stock of Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, and Agricultural Implements. His stock consists in part of

Carpenter's tools,
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all descriptions,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Churns in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass and Putty,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware,
Brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,
Paints, oils, and varnish, Iron and Steel of all descriptions, Wall Paper and hundreds of other articles.

He respectfully invites the patronage of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, feeling confident that he can satisfy them in the price and quality of his goods.

Remember, things sold by him are *warranted* as *represented* so that none can be deceived; and any article not in his line not on hand will be furnished at 4 days notice cheerfully at Eastern retail price.

N. B. Believing that the present credit system is disadvantageous to every body, he will trust no man longer than 6 months, but will sell *cheaper for cash* than goods of like quality have ever been bought in Bedford. Call and examine his stock, judge for yourself, and we think you will be pleased with the goods, the prices and the system.

He keeps on hand, or will cheerfully furnish every thing needed in this county and brought from the East, excepting only dry goods and groceries.

March, 26, 1858.


PUBLIC SALE OF

## REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

*Tuesday, the 27th day of April, next,*

all the interest of Rachel J. Cook, one of the heirs and lineal descendants of Wm. Cessna, late of Harrison township, deceased, of, in and to the following described Real Estate, viz: One tract containing

332 ACRES AND 49 PERCHES,

adjoining lands of George Elder, John Metzger, C. S. Kaerner, Henry Wertz, Geo. Detrick and Barclay's Heirs.

Also—One other tract, containing 301 ACRES and 38 PERCHES, adjoining George Elder, C. Piper, Rinehart Blum, John Cook, Andrew Seller and others, and also, one other tract, now known as the "Keyser Tract," containing 30 ACRES, and adjoining George Detrick, David Kring, Barclay's heirs and others, all in Harrison township.

Terms, cash at confirmation of sale.

JOHN CESSNA,
Mar. 26, 1858. Guardian of Rachel J. Cook.

*NOTICE OF INQUISITION.*

WHEREAS George Harker, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, deceased, died seized of the following described real estate, to wit: two tracts of land lying contiguous and adjoining, containing in all seventy five acres, or thereabout; adjoining lands of Philip Croft, John F. Holsinger, Widow Croft and others,

Said deceased died leaving issue four children, two of whom are dead, leaving issue, and two alive, to wit: John leaving issue, Sarah Jane, Wm. Henry, Phœbe Ellen and George Edmund, of whom Daniel Barkly is guardian, George, Elizabeth Funk, deceased, leaving issue, Louisa, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, and has for her guardian George B. Holsinger, Jane, intermarried with George B. Holsinger, all residing in Bedford county, except Louisa Funk;

NOTICE is therefore given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an inquisition, or valuation on the said premises, on Tuesday, the 27th day of April, 1858, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Mar. 26, '58. } WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

### Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm name of Blymire & Hartley, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books, notes and accounts are in the hands of Wm. Hartley, who is hereby authorized to settle the same. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Blymire & Hartley will save costs by paying up before the books and notes are placed in the hands of a collector.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

March 26, 1858.

*ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.*

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Solomon Harclerood, late of Colerain township, deceased—all persons, therefor indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN CESSNA,
March 26, 1858. Adm'r.

*AUDITOR'S NOTICE.*

THE undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of Gideon Hitchew, administrator of the estate of Charles Zumbrum, deceased, hereby notifies the heirs of all others interested that he will meet them for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Friday, the 16th day of April, next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

O. E. SHANNON,
March 19, 1858. Auditor.

*BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.*

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1858, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Riffle, late of Juniata township, in said county, dec'd, to wit, John C. Riffle, residing in Cumberland, Md., Mary, wife of John Sweeny, residing in Indiana county, Pa., Thomas, residing in Iowa, David, residing in Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pa., Ellen, wife of Thomas Mc'Culliff, residing in Somerset, now in Bedford county, Penn'a., Catharine, a minor, daughter of Catharine, dec'd, who has for her guardian *ad litem*, O. E. Shannon, Esq., residing in Bedford, and Margaret, wife of Alfred Miller, residing in Cumberland, Md., to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said co., on the 1st Monday, 3d day of May, next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' court of Bedford county aforesaid, and to the Sheriff of said coun directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Sheriff directed to serve same personally upon those heirs residing in the county, and by publication upon those residing without.

By the Court.

ATTEST— WILLIAM S. FLUKE,
March 12, 1858. Sheriff.

*Office of the C. V. M. Pro. Company.*
MARCH 2, 1858.

### NOTICE

IS hereby given that an assesment of 6 per cent. has this day been levied on the premium notes of this Company in force on the 14th day of October last, except notes on original applications taken after the 15th day of August 1857, and all notes expiring or surrendered and not renewed between said dates, on each of which 3 per cent. is assessed.

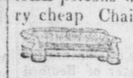
Members of this Company residing in Bedford County, or having property insured therein, are respectfully required to pay their *pro rata* assessments to James M. Russell, Esq., who is duly appointed collector of said county.

☞An abatement of 6 per cent. will be made for prompt payment—i. e. within 30 days from the date hereof. By order of the Board.

Mar 12, 1858. JOHN T. GREEN. Secretary.


## *How to save Money!*

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap Chairs and Cabinet Furniture,



can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need from a large stock now on hand which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this country.

You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture. You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHAIRS FROM | $4 50 | to | 36 00 | per set |
| BEDSTEADS, | 2 50 | " | 15 00 | " |
| TABLES, | 2 50 | " | 20 00 | " |
| BUREAUS, | 10 00 | " | 35 00 | " |
| CUPBOARDS, | 5 00 | " | 12 00 | " |
| WASHSTANDS, | 1 50 | " | 6 00 | " |
| WORK STANDS, | 1 00 | " | 5 00 | " |
| CANDLE STANDS, | 1 00 | " | 3 00 | " |

All other articles in proportion. All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

February 19, 1858.

## Broad Top Coal!

AT THE COOK COLLIERY!!

AT HOPEWELL,

KNOWN AS THE COKE BANK!!

THE undersigned would hereby notify the public that he is engaged in the coal & mining business, at the Broad Top coal mines, one half mile from the town of Hopewell. In order to insure speedy sale he will sell it at the mines at 1½ cents per bushel, and delivered at Hopewell, at 6 cents per bushel.—Persons wishing coal will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as the coal is of the first quality and the terms per bushel less than it can be obtained for elsewhere. The subscriber can at all times be found at his office at Hopewell, by persons desirous of purchasing.

Dec 18, '57-3m. RICHARD LANGDON.

## BANKING HOUSES OF JOHN T. HOGG.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SOMERSET, | SOMERSET CO. | Pennsylvania. |
| MOUNTPLEASANT, | WESTMORE'D " | |
| CONNELLSVILLE, | FAYETTE CO. | |
| UNIONTOWN, | " | |
| BROWNSVILLE, | " | |
| NEW BRIGHTON, | BEAVER CO. | |

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

## A CARD.

The Subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and customers that he has associated with him in the mercantile business J. G. Minnich of Bedford Bor. and that hereafter the same will be conducted under the firm of Reed & Minich, at the old stand. He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for the past liberal support awarded him by his friends, and solicits a continuance of their favor for the new firm. He respectfully calls upon his friends & customers to settle up their accounts as soon as convenient, pay or no pay, as it is very desireable to have his old books closed.

Very respectfully, JACOB REED.

Feb, 5 1858.

*MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES.*

R. FRANCE & CO., MANAGERS.

### Caution Notice.

Persons living at a distance should be extremely cautious of whom they order Lottery Tickets or Certificates of packages of Tickets. The country is flooded with bogus and swindling Lotteries. Every inducement is held out to get persons to invest money in them. Capital Prizes of from $20,000 to $10,000 head their schemes—with tickets at One Dollar. $100,000 Capital Prizes are offered, tickets $5. All such, in every instance, are frauds: if money is sent for tickets, it is so much thrown away without the shadow of a chance of getting a prize. Beware of all Lotteries where the Capital Prize is unusually large in comparison to the price of tickets. In every instance where large prizes are offered for a small cost of tickets, put it down as a certain fraud.

The Kentucky State Lottery for the benefit of the Shelby College, under our management, is the only Lottery in the United States which is legally decided by the Maryland drawings; all other Lotteries which purport to be decided by the Maryland Drawings, are frauds.

THE MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES.

Purchase in the Maryland State Lotteries, then you are sure of being right. And in ordering the Maryland Lotteries, you are sure of honest and fair drawings.

One thing look to, and that is, if you order from any licensed vender in Baltimore, do not receive any but Managers' tickets and Managers' Printed Certificates of Packages. The Managers' Certificates have the number printed, and have the lithographed signature of R. France & Co.

No one has a right to send his individual certificates, and if he does it, be sure there is a fraud at the bottom of it.

R. FRANCE & Co.
Managers of Maryland State Lotteries.

FRESH and genuine seeds from Philadelphia by express, at Hartley's. Also sugar cane seed. [mar. 26, '58]

**Cheese**—Cheese, best quality, just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

## DENTIST.

C. H. NICKOY.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

## DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

## Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

### LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

### WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

## John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

*Respectfully tenders his services to the Public*

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

## Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

## LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

### JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

HAS for Sale 10 Farms, and 12,000 acres of Coal- and unimproved land, in Bedford and Fulton counties. Also Lots in the town of Hamilton. Land sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Proposals for timber are invited from Lumbermen. Terms easy.

Aug, 7. 1857.—6m.

W. J. BAER. G. W. BENFOR. B. F. MEYERS

### BAER, BENFORD & MEYERS, ATTORNIES AT LAW, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

WILL punctually attend to all business entrusted to their care. ☞Mr. Baer will be in regular attendance at Court. Office on Juliana street, same as formerly occupied by Wm. M. Hall, Esq. [jan 28,'58.]

### TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

### WM. FOSTER,

WITH

*BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.*

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

### THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

## Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

### To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
*Chambersburg.*

March 6, 1857.

### LAST NOTICE!

THE subscribers now have their books posted for settlement, and call upon *all persons* doing business with them, to come forward and settle up their accounts immediately. They hope this notice will not be passed unheeded, as this has been the first time for years of business that a similar call has been made. One of the firm being now engaged in other business, the business of the firm imperatively demands settlement. All kinds of Hides will be taken in payment of accounts due.

TAYLOR & MOWRY.

Jan. 1, 1858.

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the money remaining in the hands of David Walter, administrator of the estate of James Walter, dec'd—his account upon said estate having been confirmed, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 15th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,
Mar. 19, 1858. Auditor.


*ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.*

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jacob Heitshew, late of Napier township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township—all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement.

DAVID HEITSHEW.
Feb. 12, 1858. Adm'r.


### DR. H. JAMES' EXTRACT OF CANNABIS INDICA,

(Alcoholic praperation from the leaves imported from Calcutta,)

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF

CONSUMPTON, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, COLDS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c.

PRICE, $2,00 PER BOTTLE.

☞None genuine without "Dr. H. James, 19 Grand St., Jersey City," blown in the bottle. For sale by ROBERT FYAN, Bedford Pa., Sole Agent.

Feb. 19, 1858.


### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA.

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon' Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partners James Madary, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 20. 1857. HENRY S. KING.


### FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS AT REED AND MINNICH'S.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, Ginghams, Flannels, Tickings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Table diaper, Paper and Cambric Muslins, Irish Linen, also a fine assortment of Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters, and Lace Boots, and a variety of Misses' and children's Shoes, which will be sold low for cash.

Feb. 26, 1858.

PLASTER.—In quantities to suit purchesers—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Feb. 19, 1858.

### GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.

*Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,*

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c. &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at verylow prices. and

The public are respectfully invited to call examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

### DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD

### Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

*North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,*

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry al kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

⁂ They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

As the season for chapped hands and faces it is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.

March 6, 1857.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec 5, 1856.


### NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between James Burns and J. H. Tharp is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All money due the firm is payable to James Burns, and all debts owed or contracted by the firm, will be paid by James Burns.

JAMES BURNS.
J. H. THARP.

Feb. 19, 1858.


JUST received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. [dec.4,'57.]

*TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.*

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

CORN.—One Thousand bushels for sale—also Family flour—Prime new Bacon also—by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Feb. 19, 1858.

## New Goods,

GREAT EXCITEMENT

AT SHOEMAKERS COLONADE STORE.

THE undersigned having just returned from the eastern cities, are now opening a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting in part of Ladies Dress goods, Black and Fancy Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Shawls, Calicoes, Woollen Hoods & Talmas for Ladies and children, Red and White Flannels, Hosery, &c. Gentlemen and Boys wear Cloths, Bl'k. and Fancy Casimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Muslins, &c.,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gents and Boys Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Misses Shoes and Gaiters of all sizes and descriptions. A general assortment of Gents & Boys Hats and Caps.

Flour Oil Cloths, Syrup Molasses, White & Brown Sugar, Green and Black Tea, Groceries of all kinds, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Queensware, Hardware, and all articles usually kept in country Stores.—Thankful for past favors they hope that by fair dealings, and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Oct. 16, 1857.

### NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter goods, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times. We respectfully invite Cash and prompt six month buyers, to call and examine our stock—assuring them, we shall offer inducements greater than heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds received for Goods.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Oct. 16 1857.

*TOOTHACHE.*—Those who want a speedy cure for this disease will find it in DR. KEYSER'S TOOTHACHE Remedy. Sold for 25 cents at Samuel Brown's Store Bedford, & Colvin & Robinson's Schellsburg.

# Farmers' Column.

## USEFUL FACTS.

Whatever will produce *mould*—that is, water carbon, and salts—forms manure.

The great difference in the action of manures depends on the *difference* of salts they contain.

Mould is active in proportion as it is more or less dissolved by water.

Some substances render mould easily dissolvible in water, and mould, being valuable in proportion to the ease with which it is dissolved, whatever enables it to dissolve may be added to it, and will increase its value. These substances are in the alkalies and alkaline earths.

The property of producing a substance which makes mould soluble depends on the nitrogen of the manure. This nitrogen, in the process of the decay of animal and vegetable matter, becomes ammonia.

A pound of nitrogen makes two and a half pounds of *volatile salt*, and each pound of volatile salt, or ammonia, is equal to a bushel of wheat.

The constituents of plants are, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and chlorine gasses, lime, clay, magnesia, iron, manganese, and silex, potash and soda, phosphorus, sulphur, and carbon.—The first four are called gasses; the following six are called earths and metals; the last three are called combustibles.

When plants decay they return to the earth the above elements, and form what is called mould or natural manure.

Mould is of two kinds, soluble and insolvable. It is valuable in proportion as it is soluble.

Artificial manure is the salts, or mixture of natural manure and the salts.

The salts contain the sulphur, phosphorus, and carbon, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, and carbonic acid, and the chlorine as muriatic acid.

Potash and grease make soft soap.

Soda and grease make hard soap.

Ammonia and oil make what is called volatile liniment.

Oxygen and hydrogen gas, combined in the proportion of eight parts oxygen and one of hydrogen, forms water.

Hydrogen and nitrogen, combined in the proportion of fourteen parts nitrogen to three of hydrogen form volatile salt or ammonia.

Oxygen combined with carbon, in proportion of two of oxygen to one of carbon, forms carbonic acid.

Oxygen and sulphur, combined in the proportion of twenty-four parts oxygen to sixteen of sulphur, form sulphuric acid.

Five parts oxygen to one of phosphorus form phosphoric acid.

Oxygen and hydrogen in plants exist in just the proportion to form water.

Decay is slow combustion, and gives the same products as fire. It is the union of the oxygen of the air with the carbon of plants.—*Ohio Farmer.*

## Spring Chickens

Are always in active demand from May to September, in the vicinity of all our cities, and the larger towns. Of course they are profitable to the farmers, and small landholders and cottagers, who breed them. This is a good month to set the hens, and hatch them out. For this purpose, a warm hen-house, and coops in sunny places, are required. Let the eggs be kept in a proper temperature, till the hen is ready to set on them. Thirteen is the proper number for a clutch of chickens. When hatched, if milk curds can be had, this is their best food. If not, soaked bread for the first few days, and after that, Indian meal well cooked, like mush for your own table. Raw meal, wet up in the usual way, is harsh and scourging for their delicate stomachs. When a few weeks old, chopped cabbage, sives, and other tender vegetables, are to be added, and sour milk is the very best drink they can have.

We would, by all means, entrust the early chickens to woman's care. She seems to possess the necessary instinct—worth all the boys and men in the country. We have known a Scotch, Dutch, or Irish washerwoman's cottage surrounded by a close wall, alive with early chickens, when the gentleman's and farmer's premises would scarce supply a fowl for the table before September.

Don't keep the "big" breeds for "Spring chickens" either. A close, compact, early matured fowl is the thing for this purpose. In most large towns a plump, fat chick the size of a quail, will sell for as much in May or June, as a full grown one will in October; and if they only know you have them, the tavern-keepers and peddlers will be after them every day in the week. To the habit these latter people have of confining them in close, filthy coops for days together, we enter our protest. It poisons and defiles the taste of the flesh. It makes them poor. Exercise, good air and plenty of good food they should have, till they are wanted for the table; and every one who keeps them on hand for immediate use, should be well provided with yards, and roosting accommodation. To make chickens edibly perfect they should come on the table plump, juicy, and full of their own natural gravy. "Plump as a partridge," is the term which should be truthfully applied to the early chickens; and if they be not so, half their excellence is lost, while, if in perfection of flesh, they are a positive luxury.

## Advantages of Rotation in Crops.

1. Each crop exhausts the soil of certain elements. Continuing the same crop for many years consumes these elements. The soil will not produce that crop longer. Another crop consumes another order of elements, and will flourish when the first will not grow.

2. Each plant, while growing, throws off certain matters which are not favorable to the growth of successive crops of the same plant—Plants in this respect are somewhat like animals, which always avoid their own excrements. Now other plants may use these matters.—Hence a rotation is profitable, because one crop may take up what another throws off.

3. Certain crops have certain insects that prey on them. The cultivation of the same crop for many years, favors the multiplication of these insects. Change the crop, and you will diminish or destroy them.

4. Various crops furnish various kinds of manures, which are found profitable on a farm. He who wants this variety will find a rotation the simplest and easiest way to secure it.

5. A rotation in crops results in some great social advantages. Among these are the following. A community which pursues a good rotation will be more independent of foreign supplies. It will pass through a season of scarcity with less suffering. Its farmers will be more intelligent, because their experience will be more varied. Their prosperity, too, will be more equarl, as it will not depend on the ups and downs of a single crop.—*O. Farmer.*

## Sentimental Song.

### DO THEY MISS ME AT HOME?

Do they miss me at home, do they miss me?
Twould be an assurance most dear,
To know that this moment some loved one,
Was saying, "I wish you were here."
To feel that the group round the fireside,
Were thinking of me as I roam;
Oh! yes! twould be joy without measure,
To know that they miss me at home.

When twilight approaches the season,
That ever is sacred to song,
Does some one repeat my name over,
And sigh that I tarry so long?
And is there a chord in the music
That's missed when my voice is away,
A chord in each heart that awakens
Regret at my wearisom stay?

Do they place me a chair near the table,
When evening's home pleasures draw nigh
And the candles are lit in the parlor,
And stars in the calm azure sky?
And when the good nights are repeated,
And all lay them down to their sleep,
Do they think of the absent, and wait me,
A whispered good night while they weep?

Do they miss me at home, do they miss me,
At morning, at noon and at night,
And lingers one gloomy shade round them
That only my presence can light?
Are joys less invitingly welcome,
And pleasures less hale than before,
Because one is missed from the circle,
Because I am with them no more?

## A VERITABLE SNAKE STORY.

An officer of the army, who served with distinction in the Florida war, was and still is in the habit of delighting the mess table with his reminiscences of scenes which occured there. On a recent occasion, when snakes, alligators, and other objects of the reptile genus, which flourish so extensively in that garden of the world, became the subject of conversation, he related a circumstance apropos to snakes, which happened to himself. One day, said he, I shouldered my gun, and went in pursuit of game. In passing through a swamp I saw something a few feet ahead of me, lying on the ground, which had every appearance of a log, it being about forty feet in length, and about a foot in diameter. So positive was I that it was nothing but a log, that I paid no attention to it; the fact is, I would have sworn before a court of Justice that it was a log, and nothing else. You see I had never heard of snakes growing to such a huge dimension, and the fact is, never should have believed it if I had. Well, he continued between me and the log, as I took it to be, there was a miry place which it was necessary for me to avoid. I therefore placed the butt of my gun on the ground right on top of—what do you suppose?

"A boa constrictor," said one.

"No."

"An Anaconda."

"What could it have been?" enquired a third.

"Just what I supposed it to be—a log," said the wag.

SERIOUS EPIDEMIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The Baltimore Patriot says:—A letter received in this city from the University of Virginia, dated March 18th, states that a very serious and fatal epidemic, somewhat similar to typhoid fever, has been prevailing fearfully at that institution for some weeks past. Quite a number of the students have already died, and many are still sick. Great alarm prevails amongst those remaining. A special meeting of the Board of Visitors was called some days ago to consider the subject, and if possible, adopt measures to counteract the epidemic. It was agreed to vacate rooms in which the disease originated, but it soon appeared in other apartments, there being three new cases shortly afterwards. The students becoming still more excited, presented a petition to the Board requesting a suspension of the lectures, which was not complied with.

For a week past they have been leaving rapidly, some for their homes, others taking up their abodes elsewhere, and out of 624, who were in the University at the commencement, there are only 300 left. Meetings were held nightly, to consider the matter and additional measures are being taken by remaining students to procure a suspension of lectures, which if not granted soon, it is believed the institution may be finally deserted until healthfulness is again restored.

At last accounts the Executive Committee had called another meeting of the Board, and it was believed some definite action would be taken in order to render satisfaction and safety to those in the University.

Several students who had contracted the fever and left for other quarters, died before being able to reach home. This is a serious matter, and should be carefully investigated.


## SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a daily line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union. Passengers will pass over the whole route by

*DAYLIGHT, and will REACH*

trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

*THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER*

than on any other route from Bedford to that point Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every morning, at 6½ o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and the Depot at Latrobe every morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg, (Sundays excepted. JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

February, 12, 1858–tf.

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, Ashcom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndoller & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F. LOWRY.
C. W. ASHCOM.
J. C. EVERHART.

Hopewell, Sep. 1. '57.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain. We will at all times purchase all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.

Hopewell, Oct. 30, 1857.

## Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of William Iiams, late of Southampton township, dec'd, that all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

WM. HAMS,
Administrator, residing in Southampton Township.

Feb. 26, 1858.

## Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford Co., to the undersigned, upon the estate of Elizabeth Raily, late of Londonderry township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. BENFORD,
Adm'r.

Feb. 26, 1858.

## NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter goods, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times. We respectfully invite Cash and prompt six month buyers, to call and examine our stock—assuring them, we shall offer inducements greater than heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds received for Goods.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Oct. 16 1857.

## Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

## WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
*Chambersburg.*

March 6.

## SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS &C.,

REMEMBER that Blymire & Hartley keep the best Machines of all descriptions, ever offered to the people of Bedford County. Their *Sausage Meat Cutters & Corn Shellers* are warranted, especially, and when not fully equalling the representation may be returned. Orders are solicited from this and adjoining counties.

Sept. 18, 1857.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

A SUPERIOR article of Cloverseed for sale at REED & MINNICH'S.

WAGONS.—Several new two horse wagons, work warranted, for sale on a liberal credit, or for country produce by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Feb. 19, 1858.

LUMBER.—Twenty Thousand feet of Spruce & Pine Boards, also a large supply of Poplar Scantling—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co

Feb 19, 1858.

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

## DR. WALTON'S AMERICAN PILLS.

### JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

### YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS

One small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to *Dr. D. G. Walgen* No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton Proprietor.

Dr. W's treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Feb. 5, 58.—1 yr.

## YOUNG MAN, BEWARE!

I hereby caution all of my young friends who are given to taking a little of the "O-be-Joyful," to abstain from the cup at once and forever, as I have lately been made to pay dearly for taking a single drink. Especially would I advise them not to drink at the solicitation of neighbors, or friends.

SAMUEL BOTTOMFIELD.

Mar. 19, 1858.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

## D. Border,

## Clock & Watch Maker

### AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

## FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. C. W. ASHCOM.

## NEW Fancy Store.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & CO., respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity to their new and handsome stock of goods just opened in "Mann's Building" Julianna st. opposite Dr. Reamer's Drug Store.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest style and best quality. Their stock consists in part of

| | |
|---|---|
| Moire Antique Silks. | All Wool de laines. |
| Blk. Gro de Rhine. | do do printed. |
| French Merinoes, plain and printed | Blk. Elastic Belts |
| Moss head Fringes. | Chenille Trimmings. |
| Bugle Laces. | Chenille Scarfs. |
| Ladies Kid Gloves. | Chenille head dresses. |
| Ladies Gauntlets. | Fancy French Corsets. |
| Gents' Blk. Kid Gloves, | Velveteen, &c. &c. |

**Perfumery, Extracts, Jewelry, &c.**

LADIES' and CHILDRENS' BONNETS in great variety. A general assortment of Ladies and Misses SHOES, GAITERS, OVERSHOES, &C.

SHAWLS of every quality and description.

H. D. PEUGH,
ETTIE A. FISHBURN,

Oct. 23, 1857,

## FOR SALE, OR TRADE.—90 Acres of Land,

part of the Vickroy Estate called 'Sugar Bottom,' in St. Clair township.

ALSO,

the well known Tavern Stand and Store House in the town of Woodberry, situate on lot No. 5, on the plan of said town 60 feet by 150 feet, now in the occupancy of William Pierson.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Dallas County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Montgomery County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa.

ALSO

120 acres in Morrison County, Minnesota.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

All near the Rail Roads and presenting good opportunities for investments.

O. E. SHANNON.

Bedford, Nov. 13, 1857.

## "MAN, KNOW THYSELF."

### An Invaluable Book for 25 Cents, 'Every Family should have a Copy.'

DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL AND HANDBOOK FOR THE AFFLICTED,—containing an outline of the origin, progress, treatment and cure of every form of disease contracted by promiscuous sexual intercourse, by self-abuse, or by sexual excess, with advice for their prevention, written in a familiar style, avoiding all medical technicalities, and every thing that would offend the ear of decency.

*Testimony of the Professor of Obstetrics in Penn. College, Philadelphia.*—'*DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL.*'—The author of this work, unlike the majority of those who advertise to cure the diseases of which it treats, is a graduate of one of the best Colleges in the United States. It affords me pleasure to recommend him to the unfortunate, or to the victim of mal-practice, as a successful and experienced practitioner, in whose honor and integrity they may place the greatest confidence.

JOSEPH LONGSHORE, M. D.

*From A. Woodward, M. D., of Penn University, Philad.*—It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to the professional ability of the Author of the "*Medical Manual.*"—Numerous cases of Diseases of the Genital Organs, some of them of long standing, have come under my notice, in which his skill has been manifest in restoring to perfect health, in some instances where the patient has been considered beyond medical aid. In the treatment of seminal weakness, or disarrangement of the functions produced by *Self-abuse*, or *Excess* of venery, I do not know his superior in the profession. I have been acquainted with the author some thirty years, and deem it no more than justice to him as well as a kindness to the unfortunate victim of early indiscretion, to recommend him as one, in whose professional skill and integrity they may safely confide themselves.

ALFRED WOODWARD, M. D.

One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States, for 25 cents, or 6 copies for $1. ☞Address COSDEN & CO., Publishers, Box 197, Philadelphia.

☞Booksellers, Canvassers and Box Agents *supplied on the most liberal terms.* [nov.4,'57-1y.]

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamer's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.

May 22, 1857—1y.

**All** kinds of goods sold at REED & MINNICH'S, for Cash or Produce.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

**Fresh** Supply of Groceries—Coffee, Sugars, Syrup, best quality, Green and Black, Teas, Best Pearl Starch, &c., &c., just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

## Notice

*To the Citizens of Bedford County.*

All Land Warrants to be executed by me, must be placed in my hands to be regularly filed in the office.

I will execute all warrants and orders of resurveys with promptness. Also, will attend to Job-work on call. I will be in Bedford the first week of every month, or oftener if required.—Address, Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAML. KETTERMAN.

June 12, 1857.

## THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

J. M. LINSEY'S GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY! Which is a purely *vegetable Preparation*, for the purifying of blood, giving vigor to the Liver, stomach and bowels, and expelling from the system all morbid matter, and substituting in its stead a healthful activity through all the functions of life.

### HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED!

In the fall of 1854 a daughter of Mr. Lindsey was suffering from a malignant attack of Cancrum Oris (Canker of the mouth.) She had previously been prostrated by the attacks of Dysentary, Inflamation of the lungs and Hectic Fever, successively, which resulted in the above named disease in its worst form. Her condition was most deplorable—her mouth and cheek were literally rotten—the attending physician pronounced the case a hopeless one. Everything indicated a speedy and horrible death—the death of rotting out of life! At this critical juncture Mr. Lindsey prepared a compound for the purpose of alleviating, possible, the pains of the little sufferer. She was made to use it freely, and in a short time to his most delightful astonishment, there was a very perceptible change for the better. The mouth began to put on a bright and healthy appearance—the foul breath became sweet—the appetite was restored, and the child seemed to partake of a new and fresh life.

Hope was inspired, and the use of the compound was faithfully continued, the result of which, with the blessing of God, was her complete restoration.—She is now perfectly healthy! From this circumstance, Mr. Lindsey was led to prepare with greater care and exactness, what had so astonishingly cured his child, and continued his experimental efforts until he succeeded in bringing to perfection his *Great Remedy for Blood Impurity*—since which time its effects have been almost miraculous. Hundreds upon hundreds, by it, have been snatched from an untimely grave and restored to the sweets of health and the endearment of friends, The young and old have tested it, saving powers and sing aloud its virtues. Say they—"after using Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher, we felt as if a new life was stirring our veins, and under God we owe to it more than words can express."

But hear from their own lips and then judge of its valuable effects. The few testimonials that follow show that it is deservedly styled the *Greatest Discovery of this or any other age.*

J. M. LINDSEY.
Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

### *CERTIFICATES!*

Pattonsville, Bedford co., Pa., Oct. 14, '57.

MR. J. M. LINDSEY.

Dear Sir:—I was severely afflicted with rheumatism for a whole year—nine months of which time I was not able to leave my bed—when hearing of the wonderful effects of your Improved Blood Searcher, I determined to procure some it and give it a fair trial. After using three bottles I was able to walk around again as usual, and am now wholly cured. I can recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, and believe it is all it claims to be.

Yours, truly, JOHN SHAFFER.

*A DESPERATE CASE OF TETTER and* BARBER'S ITCH, cured by the use of Lindsey's Blood Searcher. I, the undersigned, sometime in last March was severely afflicted with what was pronounced by my physicians to be a certain kind of Tetter and Barber's Itch. My condition was one of the greatest misery; my face was almost constantly running with the foul corruption that escaped from the tubercles, by which it was almost completely covered. After being under the care of my physicians for near two months, without the least benefit, I was induced to make a trial of Lindsey's Blood Searcher, and the result was that in using one bottle and a half I found a perfect cure. I may also say that I eagerly tried whatever was recommended as a cure.—Such was my wretchedness that I even resorted to the dangerous experiment of pouring pure Creosote on my face and neck, but all to no purpose—the Blood Searcher was the first and only thing that did me any good. As a blood purifier it is unequalled; & I have great reason to be grateful that I ever made a trial of its healing virtues, and I confidently recommend it to any who may suffer from Tetter, or any other disease arising from an impure state of the blood. JOHN DELEHUNT.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 29 1857.

*AN INTERESTING CASE OF SCROFULA* cured by one bottle of Lindsey's Blood Searcher.—This certifies that about one year ago our little son aged four years, was most sorely afflicted with what the physicians pronounced to be a scrofula, and was treated accordingly for nearly a year, but without the slightest benefit. His eyes were running a thin mattery humor almost constantly; which would encrust his eyes beyond the power of opening them until they were washed and cleaned by soap and water. About the same time an abscess formed just below the groin, which in due time broke and commenced a discharge, which was found impossible to dry up or heal—the bed would be very much stained and the clothing of the child perfectly sickening in a single nights time. After having the attentions of a physician for so long a time, and finding the child to be getting worse, we determined to try the effects of Mr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher. This was in last March—and before two weeks had passed away the change was manifest, and I am happy to say that in the use of a SINGLE BOTTLE our little boy has been perfectly restored to health. We cannot speak too highly of this invaluable medicine. It should be in every family—none should be without it. As a purifier of blood it is beyond all price!

DANIEL BOLLINGER.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 20, 1857.

Hollidaysburg, Pa. March 19th, 1857.

DR. J. M. LINDSEY,—Dear Sir: I have been using your Improved Blood Searcher since some time last summer, and I deem it to be a matter of duty to bear my testimony to its *invigorating blood restorative virtues.* I have been for a number of years severely troubled *erysipelas and general debility*; but since I put myself under the influence of your Improved Blood Searcher, I find a very decided improvement, Indeed, my acquaintances frequently remark, that I look so "fat and hearty;" and I know of no other cause than the use of your Improved Blood Searcher. Judging from my own experience, I believe that this is one of the most valuable medicines that woman can use, especially those who are or have entered upon the decline of life (from 40 to 50 years of age). I feel that it would have been above ingratitude on my my part to have withheld this testimony, and in thus consenting to appear as a witness before the public. I have been actuated solely with reference to the voice of conscience and duty. You are at liberty to make whatever use you may deem proper of this statement. Yours, respectfully,

MARGARET W. O'DONNELL.

*LIVER COMPLAINT CURED BY Lindsey's* Improved Blood-Searcher.—*Blair County, ss.* Personally appeared before me, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for Blair county, George Kopp, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say: Two years ago I was afflicted with pain between the shoulders, almost constant cough, loss of appetite, chills, nightsweats, and very subject to take colds; I, at length, became so weak that I could hardly walk; my physician done me no good. Sometime last fall, I commenced taking Lindsey's improved blood-searcher, and by the use of two bottles was perfectly cured. I feel, to recommend it to all who suffer from Liver diseases, general debility, loss of appetite, and other diseases arising from impurity of the blood. I would not like to do without it.—I consider it an excellent family medicine.

(Signed) GEORGE KOPP.

Sworn end subscribed this 15th day of March, A. D. 1857, before me, J. GORLEY, J. P.

NOTE.—Mr. Kopp is a resident of Frankstown, and is well known to the citizens of Blair and Bedford counties as a man of excellent character and influence.

*A DESPERATE CASE OF AGUE AND* DYSPEPSIA, entirely cured by the use of Lindsey's "Improved Blood-Searcher."

*Blair County, ss.*—Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, John Moran, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that in the spring of 1856, I was a victim to that worst of diseases—dyspepsia, and that in its worst form. My appstite was completely gone, and when, in order to preserve life, I would force myself to swallow a mouthful of food, the stomach would immediately loath it, and cast it forth with the spittle. I had also been suffering with the ague; each attack lasting about nine months out of the twelve, so that, with the ague and dyspepsia, I was reduced as I thought beyond recovery; I thought I must die, my physician could do me no good. Such was my condition, when Mr. Lindsey supplied me with a bottle of his improved blood-searcher, assuring me it would work a cure. I commenced its use but with little confidence, but, in one week's time—so great was its restorative powers—I found my appetite to return, my stomach received a new tone, so that I could eat anything without the slightest inconvenience, and before its healing touch the ague fled as from a charm; nor have I been troubled with ague or dyspepsia since. I enjoy a better state of health than I had done for fifteen years before; I am strong and hearty, and I feel confident that, under the blessing of God, I owe all to the invaluable Improved Blood-Searcher. I believe it not to be only a sure remedy for ague, but an infallible *preventive*, and, as such, I would recommend it to all whose business, hat its, or residences, expose them to this dreadful pest of humanity. Dyspepsia cannot stay where the Improved Blood-Searcher is properly used. I feel it my duty to point all who suffer, to this all-healing medicine. (signed.) JOHN MORAN,

Sworn and subscribed this 18th day of March, A. D. 1857, before me. JOHN COX, J. P,

FOR SALE by Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford; G B Emrick & Bro., St. Clairsville; B F Horn & Brother, Schellsburg; L N Fyan, West End; Beigle & Evans, Rainsburg; John Bouser, Bowser's Mill; Murray and Bro., Bloody Run; Jacob Beard, Barndollar's Mill; M. Koontz, Willow Grove; Piper and Scott, Pattonsville; John Dasher, Hopewell; Samuel Oster, Noble's Mills; G. D. Trout, Allum Bank; Simon Hershman, do. Jno. Wisegarver, Woodberry; David Beigle, Water-street; Geo. D. Kaufman, Flitchville. [no.20'57

## Mrs. S. E. Potts

HAS just returned from the Cities with a Rich assortment of Fall and Winter goods, such as elegant Rich Silks, all Wool Plaids, Merino Delaines, Velaacies, Thibet Cloths, Calicoes, Cloaks,

MANTLES, FURS,

Velvet and Satin Bonnets, French Flowers, Plumes, Ribbends, Rushes, a great variety of Ladies and Childrens Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, with a variety of Fancy Goods.

'Short Settlements make long Friends.'

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage which we have received from the public during our partnership—we respectfully announce to all whom it may concern, that the now existing partnership between us will soon be dissolved by mutual consent, and we earnestly desire all persons having accounts with us to settle the same immediately—and those against whom we hold notes now due, will please lift the same. BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Jan 15, 1858.

## Bedford Hotel,

### And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

## WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

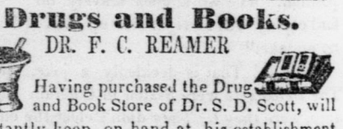
☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

## Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER



Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

## W. HOERKENS,

### UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Mr. John Border, near the residence of Maj. Washabaugh.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

## Broad Top Coal,

### From the Riddlesburg Colliery.

THE subscribers are now engaged in shipping coal from the celebrated Riddlesburg Bank, by railroad to Hopewell, at as low prices as can be furnished by any other persons in the country.

Persons desiring a good article will find it to their advantage to call on them, or their agent, F. M. Smith, at Hopewell.

OSBOURNE & CRESSWELL.

Dec. 11, 1857.–3m.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

A PRIME lot of Groceries, just received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store. [dec.4,'57.]